

d.c. gazette

RUNNING THE CITY FROM THE SUBURBS



LONDON TRANSPORT LOOKS AT DC

PAGE ONE

IS WHAT'S GOOD FOR GENERAL MOTORS GOOD FOR METRO?

DYING ON THE CITY

EYE ON DC

□THE Board of Elections has finally counted all the votes in the last election and it turns out that Charlie Cassell received an impressive 23% more votes than did Julius Hobson when he ran on the Statehood Party ticket a year ago. Cassell's final total was 18,730 or 11.3% of the vote. Hobson received a slightly higher percentage of the vote because fewer people turned out in 1971.

□WHILE the School Board scrounges for funds, the Police Department has put out an annual report worthy of ITT. The full-color photo on the front shows a procession of scooter cops in front of the Capitol under the legend: "Leading the Way."

□THE Law Enforcement Assistance Administration wanted to give the local school system \$15,000 to install telecopiers in junior high schools to help trace chronic truants. Board members Evie Washington and Mattie Taylor objected saying that the project would violate board policy against the release of information on individual students. Fortunately, the board agreed and the grant was rejected. The telecopiers would have been hooked up to 18 area terminals.

□WILL CHURCHES here need a license to serve communion? It's not the intent of the new City Council regulation tentatively approved that would require private clubs, private schools, and churches serving meals to be licensed by the D.C. government. But it could be read that way and the communion cup would never get past the DC health inspectors. Dr. Henry Robinson pressed for the regulation; Rev. Jerry Moore wasn't too happy about it. Said Dr. Robinson: "Don't you think the consumer should be protected?" Replied Reverend Moore: "I don't see the Lord taking too many of them away." Quite a few churches count on regular dinners to support themselves.

□IT occurred to us some time ago, that the mails could be used for a little statehood consciousness raising. The plan was simple: instead of listing Washington, DC on addresses, use the name of the community along with Columbia' and the zip code. Thus mail might be addressed to Mary Doe, Adams-Morgan, Columbia 20009. We liked the idea but were too lazy to do much about it. Loren Weinberg, a statehood activist, has tested the technique out, however, and reports that it works. As long as the zip code is on the mail it gets delivered just fine.

□THE Gazette has several times pointed out the failure of the city government to expend any effort to increase blue collar employment here. While block after block of highrises go up for non-taxpaying white collar suburbanites, the city searches its pockets and wonders where the tax base went. Now, finally, City Council vice chairman Sterling Tucker has announced plans for a 25 member commission to recommend ways of attracting light industry to D.C. Said Tucker: "The District has never undertaken an aggressive business recruitment effort. . . A major objective of the city must be to expand the employment opportunities and incomes of city residents — employed, unemployed and underemployed." Of nearly 400,000 jobs in Washington, only 17,000 are in industry and about half of these are in printing and publishing. A study by the Washington Center for Metropolitan Studies indicates that some 158,000 District residents are unemployed for part of the year.

□A NEW group called The Regional Association for Needed Services in Transportation (TRANSIT) has been formed and is pressing for more hearings on Metro's takeover of the bus system (two more than the two already scheduled in the District) and for an elected regional citizens transportation authority. Said TRANSIT: "We urge that an elected Citizen Board be established as soon as possible; that WMATA plans and decisions be subject to the approval of this Board; and that Department of Transportation funding of the bus

(Please turn to page 8)

Metro's bus plans

METRO'S belated admission of large projected deficits in its planned operation of the area bus systems gains added significance in light of a little-noticed report on marketing local transit prepared a year and a half ago by London Transport, operators of one of the largest mass transit system in the world.

The report, prepared for the Department of Transportation places priority on increasing off-peak patronage. The recommendations seem to travel on a different route from Metro's emphasis on hardware, such as its announcement, even prior to conducting a ridership survey, that it intends to buy 600 new buses. In fact, the LT report says:

"That the Washingtonian is not better served outside the traffic peaks does not seem to be for want of buses and indeed may, in fact, be well served but does not know it. There are plenty of buses moving about the streets, and if this relentless activity is neither remunerative nor serving a social purpose it is because the companies lack the precise information they need if they are to change effectively the out-of-peak patterns of their services."

How Metro decided it needed 600 new buses — costing \$24 million or so — it is far from clear. Nowhere in the London Transport study is there any suggestion that people don't ride buses because they are too old or break down too often. While DC Transit has had a maintenance problem, Metro has yet to present evidence that this requires such a drastic overhaul of the fleet.



LONDON BUS SHELTER

What may have happened is that Metro chose to announce the new fleet as a way of attracting public patronage. If so, it could be the most expensive transit marketing campaign ever conducted. And without substantial changes in other areas, it won't work.

In London, where the General Motors lobby is not quite so strong as it is in Washington, (Please turn to page 7)

Dying on the city

I FIRST realized who Eva Mahone was when the "Area C" mental health team called me to say she was being evicted from her apartment because she hadn't paid her rent. She was confused and the only thing they could get out of her was that she was a parishoner of ours at St. John's.

So I went over to her apartment. But she wouldn't answer my knock. The three members of the mental health team and I clucked a lot and made some jokes and then walked out of the building. As we crossed the street, I looked back and up at her apartment. I caught a fleeting glance at her head pulling back and I realized that I knew her from a women's group in the parish.

A couple of days later one of the team called to tell me that Eva was in the hospital. She had had a heart attack. I went to the hospital Center to see her. I wasn't wearing my collar and she wasn't sure who I was even after I explained. Talking with her was awkward and painful and for the month she was in the hospital, I always hoped she would be asleep when I came.

Then one day I got a call from a social worker at the hospital. Did I know of any family Eva might have had. "No." Well, did my church have any home or anything where she might go when she was discharged from the hospital? "No." She was coming along nicely and they were preparing to discharge her. But she had been evicted from her apartment, didn't seem to have any relatives she knew about, and had no idea where she might go.

So, while they couldn't tell me anything about where she might go, they were going to have to discharge her. She was taking up a valuable bed. I remember wondering if they might just push her through the front door and hope she would disappear. I also remember hoping they would solve it without me.

One afternoon a week later I got a fran-

tic call from a house doctor saying that, just as they were about to discharge Eva, she keeled over dead. She was all dressed and waiting in her room for them to finish processing her papers. The nurse came back to her room with the wheelchair to take her downstairs and found her lying across the bed. They tried for half an hour to resuscitate her, but she never responded.

"Tell me, doctor, where were they going to send her?"

"I have no idea. You'll have to ask the social worker."

The social worker (with whom I spoke daily for the next week) was always vague about that, saying someone else had made those arrangements.

She died over a month ago and just yesterday we finally closed the book on Eva Mahone. They were never able to find any relatives, and no insurance or income. So the Public Welfare people got into the act, their office being the one to authorize funerals paid for by the city.

"What would happen," I asked one of them one day, "if I hadn't shown up and asked what was going to be done with her body?"

"We would have given it to a medical school."

For a month Eva's body stayed in the hospital morgue. A couple of times I got calls from different people at the hospital saying they couldn't keep the body there forever. And I assured them I was doing everything I could to get the welfare people moving.

Finally I went down to the Department of Human Resources and had a long talk with the man whose job it is to get rid of poor and unclaimed bodies. He explained that the reason he had taken so long was because he had so much to do. He showed me forms for nine such bodies to dispose of which had arrived on his desk "just this morning."

(Please turn to page 5)

Bike racks or bike registration?

RESPONDING to petitions from the Washington Area Bicycle Association the City Council has agreed to hold hearings on bicycle theft problems in the District.

The hearings presumably will be run by Transportation Committee Chairman Jerry Moore, who in the past has been an advocate of bikers' causes. The Council, however, has changed considerably since Moore left to run for non-voting delegate and then returned. Council Chairman Jack Nevius, unlike Gil Hahn, has a tendency to bury any controversial issue for long periods of study. He also has not demonstrated any willingness to take on the task of changing the business community's attitudes.

Bikes are a good case in point.

The Council has several options before it that could make biking either better or could, in the name of law and order, make biking a bother.

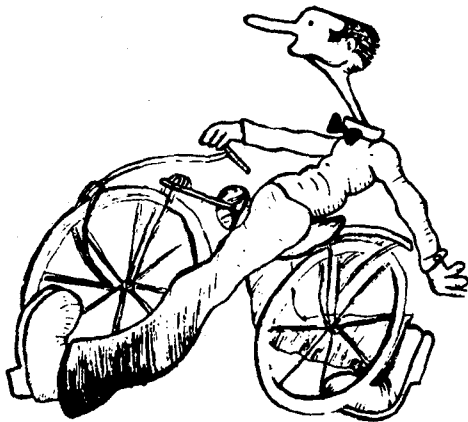
After last summer's shooting of a youth during an attempt to steal a planted bike, Police Chief Jerry Wilson proposed that the city absolve itself of guilt by requiring registration of all bikes. This had a nice get tough

Carl Bergman was formerly the City Council's legislative assistant for transportation and environmental affairs.

sound and evidently has been adopted by District Building bureaucrats as a cure all. Preliminary notice of this impending action has been published in the District Register.

While Wilson was headed toward registration, the city's bikers were riding in a different gear. Some months ago, at the request of bikers, the Council published its preliminary notice of intent to require office building owners to either provide parking for bikes or allow that they be taken into elevators and offices. When that was published the Building Owners and Managers Association went through the roof. So nothing happened on that until the WABA petitions forced hearings.

The Council could now choose to return to registration and ignore the bike parking problem which is responsible for many thefts. The city had mandatory registration for a number of years, complete with a police bike squad. About 5000 bikes were registered out of 100,000 or so estimated to be in the city. Moore



and Councilman Stanley Anderson sponsored a new bike code last year that repealed the mandatory provision and made registration voluntary.

Anderson and Moore found that "inquiries by the Committee's staff to the Office of Traffic Safety...and to the Bicycle Squad of the Police Department brought favorable reactions to the voluntary registration proposal. These agencies reported that there have been no prosecutions or even arrests for lack of registration of bicycles in the last several years in the District. In fact the Bicycle Squad believes that it would...make their job easier if they could promote registration as a public service rather than as a matter of law enforcement." The new regulation was adopted. The Council obviously found mandatory registration impossible to implement. The regulation also provided that kids could get bikes that are recovered by the police and not claimed. The Police Department, however, has evidently taken no steps to implement this new free bike policy.

The Council could pass a regulation for bikes similar to the standard requirements that parking for cars be required in new buildings and that old buildings ease their bike rules. The Council could stand up for its bike path and bike rack proposals. And the Council could insist that the new pro-bike provisions of the law forbidding harassment or interference with bikers be enforced.

The Council could take these pro-bike steps or it could take the other turn and reenact mandatory registration. Making kids register bikes and carry papers would be unnecessary and would probably fail. Which turn the Council does take will tell a lot about just who the Council and its new leadership considers high in the saddle in D.C.

Running the city from the suburbs

WASHINGTON may be a colonial town, but at least its government is run by blacks. Right? Wrong. According to a survey conducted by the Nelson Commission and buried in that commission's lengthy report on the organization of the District government, over two-thirds of the District's top executives (GS-15 and above) are white. What's more, 59% of the city's bosses don't live in the city. Twenty per cent pay taxes in Virginia and 39% live in Maryland.

But the most dramatic discrimination is that against women: only 8.4% of the District's top level jobs are held by women.

The typical city boss is white, male, about 46 years old and lives in the suburbs. He presides over a total workforce that is predominantly black, and 43% female.

The Nelson Commission survey did, however, have one bright spot. Normally, over the next five years, the District would expect between 5-10% of the workforce to retire. In fact, nearly 20 percent of all executives indicated that they expect to retire within that time. Reports the Nelson Commission: "Nearly 30 percent of all GS-16's will be retiring, as will just under half of all current GS-17's. There will thus be major changes in the executive work-force of the District in the not-too distant future."

The hundreds of pages of the Nelson Commission report include numerous insights into other aspects of DC's huge bureaucracy:

ON PERSONNEL: "The inevitable conclusion is that the District of Columbia's personnel system is significantly less efficient than those in the 12 other cities surveyed. This inefficiency is even more significant in view of the limited quality of the District's personnel programs." Washington has one personnel worker for every 52 employees despite the fact that, unlike other cities, the personnel examining function is largely carried out by the U.S. Civil Service Commission. In the 12 other cities surveyed, nearly one fourth of all personnel workers were engaged in examining; in the District's central personnel office there isn't one person who spends even half-time on examining functions. Even with the examining function added, the ratio of per-

sonnel workers to total employment in the other cities ranged from 1/84 to 1/185.

ON THE FIRE DEPARTMENT: The Fire Department has 106 lieutenants but only 67 sergeants. Suggests the Nelson Commission gently: "The existing career pattern in the District Fire Department represents questionable use of manpower. A more effective arrangement would employ a pyramidal career structure."

ON THE PERSONNEL DEPARTMENTS OF THE VARIOUS AGENCIES: The Nelson Commission examined the personnel worker/total employment ratio in the various agencies of the District government. While the 187-person staff of the Corporation Counsel manages to get along with one personnel worker, the General Services agency, with 1,573 employees, requires one personnel worker for every 22 employees. The police and the Redevelopment Land Agency had the next highest ratios, 1/33 and 1/35 respectively. Remarks the commission of the RLA: "Few accomplishments in personnel work are observable. The recruitment and hiring of new employees remains a long, time-consuming process."

What becomes even more interesting is the comparison between the number of staff allocated to recruitment, placement and promotion and the number of personnel actions processed. In the Recreation Department, for example, each staff person processed 2112 actions during the study period, while in the police department, each staffer processed only 45 actions. While some of this can be explained to the seasonal employment by the Recreation Department and the more complex personnel requirements of the Police Department there are large enough gaps between the various agencies analyzed by the Nelson Commission to suggest that one place the District might seek to reduce personnel is in its personnel offices.

ON PAPERWORK: The District government writes 1.7 million letters a year, 490,000 memos, 14,000 telegrams and 325,000 other forms of communications. In addition, there are some 10,280 DC and departmental forms. The Nelson Commission sampled the city's correspondence and found that most of it was prepared as original, typed correspondence. The only department which substitutes a high percentage of

form letters is the Department of Motor Vehicles which figures it saves \$64,000 a year by using form letters for over three-fourths of its mail. According to the commission the average 175-word letter costs \$2.31 in salary alone compared to 24¢ for a form letters.

But form letters and forms have to be carefully designed. Here's some of what the Nelson Commission found when it looked at the District's forms:

"For example, Forms PH 517, PH 521, and an unnumbered form in another unit of DHR [Department of Human Resources], all deal with place through the merit promotion system. DHR also uses forms DVR 13, DVR 13A and PH 177B, to record the fact that appointments for treatment have been made for citizens.

"The review of four departments revealed sixteen different routing slips, including seven in one department, despite the fact that there is a District-wide routing slip, DC Form 7, of which routing slip EDA 12 in Economic Development is an exact duplicate."

Another problem is reports. The commission estimated that the District's personnel spend 365,000 man-hours responding to 3,838 reporting requirements. This converts to 175 man-years of effort or a cost of about \$2.7 million a year. The time spent on reports varies markedly by department. The Department of Human Resources has some 2700 reports and its employees each spend 10.6 hours annually filling them out. The Police Department has only 464 reports, but its employees each spend 18.5 hours a year filling them out. Even within the police department there is a remarkable variation. The following is a breakdown by Police District of number of reports and manhours expended:

DISTRICT	REPORTS	MANHOURS
1	25	7,547
2	40	15,881
3	21	5,518
4	63	3,780
5	25	1,282
6	26	3,269
7	27	3,788

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... TALKING OF MICHELANGELO

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DECEMBER 6, 1972

Detroit's new radical judge

"IT'S time people on the left came out of the closets, stopped talking about theory and started taking power," says Justin C. Ravitz.

The statement is particularly noteworthy because Ravitz was just elected to a 10-year term as Judge of the Detroit Recorder's (Criminal) Court. At 32, Ravitz is a bona fide radical with a long history of movement activity. The "New York Times" has called him "the nation's first radical judge."

"Chuck" Ravitz's qualifications for the \$38,000-per-year job as judge include the following:

- He successfully appealed the marijuana conviction of White Panther leader John Sinclair. In the process he had the Michigan marijuana law overturned which resulted in the release of 130 other prisoners in addition to Sinclair.

- He successfully defended black militants on trial for murdering a cop. He showed that Detroit courts were illegally excluding thousands of blacks, poor, and other minorities from jury duty, depriving black defendants of a jury of their peers.

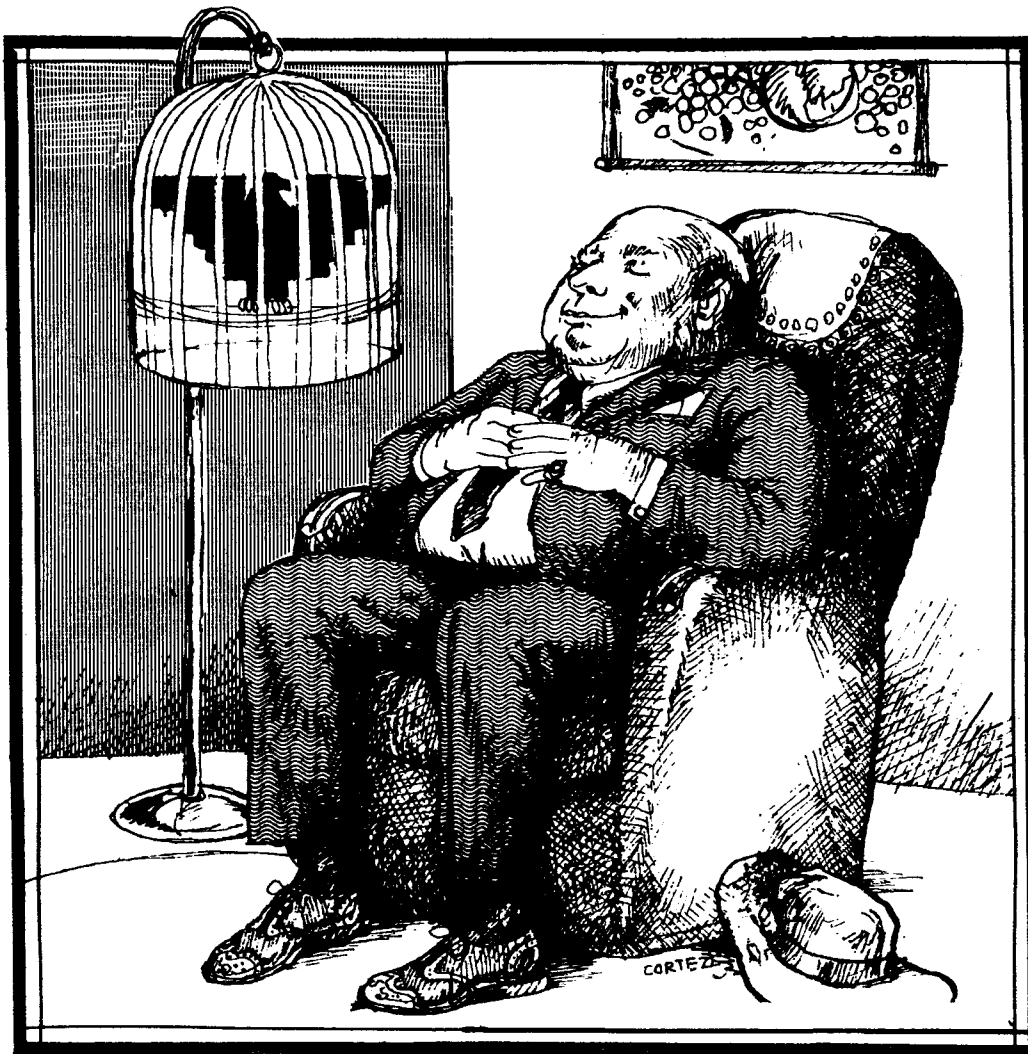
- He sued the Detroit Police Department over an undercover unit which entrapped muggers but shot them rather than arresting them to eventually stand trial.

- He was twice charged with contempt of court for his vigorous defense of clients, but both times he successfully defended himself against the contempt charges.

Judge Ravitz intends to make a few changes in the operation of his own court. He plans to put an end to "silly jargon no one can understand," and conduct his court in everyday English. He plans to crack down on "hack lawyers" by demanding that the defense attorneys in his court do a competent job of representing the accused. Ravitz says that he will forward complaints about the incompetents to the malpractice board of the Bar Association.

His most radical plan for changing the court involves what happens to those found guilty after they are sentenced. Ravitz intends to review sentences periodically himself so that he can reduce them where appropriate. In effect, he would be watching over the parole boards by releasing prisoners himself in cases where he thinks the parole process is unfair. Frequently the parole boards refuse to release politically active prisoners, especially black militants. Judge Ravitz wants to know when prisoners are becoming "politically aware" and to use that fact as a criteria for release.

In the recent election Ravitz placed second in a field of 14 candidates running for seven seats on the bench. The only candidate who outpolled him was a judge on a lower court who was trying to move up.



WASHINGTON PARK SPIRIT

He gives credit for his election to a "very broad base of support" taking in "all sectors of the community." Ravitz says such wide support has been built up through "long term, active, legal struggle." He admits proudly that he ran far better than any white ever had in the black sections of the city.

Another factor which might have added to his vote total is that, by coincidence, Ravitz has the same last name as a popular city councilman.

Ravitz says he expects the power structure and some of the more conservative elements in the city to attempt to "undercut" his "power position." But he bluntly says, "that won't happen for two reasons." First he says emphati-

cally, "Everything we do will be legally correct." Second, he points to the wide base of support which elected him and claims that his supporters won't let it happen.

Ravitz views his election not as a personal victory but as a triumph for the ongoing social movement in Detroit. The next step he says is to run as candidate for mayor. The man who has already declared his intention of running is Kenneth Cockrell, who is Detroit's best known black radical lawyer, and is Ravitz's law partner.

Of the relationship between radical law and political action Ravitz says, "We consider ourselves political people first who happen to be lawyers."

— CPS

HARD TIMES

The oil rig

JAMES RIDGEWAY

FUNDAMENTAL political change is often barely discernible to the general populace. That appears to be the case in Washington where the government is promoting the energy crisis as a means of altering the entire political economy of the Atlantic seacoast.

Both the administration and the petroleum industry forecast a shortage of oil by 1980. They intend to meet this "crisis" first by importing large quantities from the Middle East, and secondly by conducting a vigorous drilling program on the subsea territories in the Atlantic up and down the east coast. The first part of this plan will mean building huge supertankers to carry the oil and then building super ports to berth them. The second part will mean setting up oil derricks off the Atlantic resort bathing beaches, some of them in the midst of heavily trafficked shipping lanes, and construction of underwater pipelines to carry the oil to land. There will be a substantial increase in tugs and oil barges up and down the coast. The new oil will necessitate more refineries, more petrochemical works, and in general, spawn additional industrial activity up and down the Atlantic seaboard, an industrial

maze which already has nearly choked the area to death.

These oil schemes are not debated as a fundamental reorganization of the political economy, and conceivably are not even perceived that way by the officials who draw them up. Rather they are put forward in bits and pieces — a port for Delaware, a refinery at Machiasport, an LNG plant in Boston harbor, drilling off North Carolina, etc. — over several years time, and in such a manner that they seem absolutely rational, logical, business as normal, until at last in 1980 people will recognise the change for what it is. Only then it will be that much harder to act.

This basic, fundamental reorganization is undergirded by the "facts" of the energy crisis. The propaganda employed by the oil industry in the late 1960s to boost prices is now all but accepted as basic political myth.

(It is important to understand that the energy crisis, the shortage of fossil fuels — oil and gas — is based on alleged shortages projected by the petroleum industry which produces these fuels. The shortages never have been confirmed by independent analysis. Even though most of the fuels are to be found in the public domain on the outer continental shelf, the federal government which administers the territory refuses to make an independent study of the reserves. Instead it relies for what little it knows about fuels on what the petroleum industry tells it.)



— Catonsville Roadrunner

Recently three conservation groups, the Environmental Defense Fund, National Parks and Conservation Association, and Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., joined to block these maneuvers through a major law suit against the Commerce Department. The environmentalists seek to halt construction of supertankers to be used in hauling oil to the US.

According to the government and the oil industry studies waterborne imports of oil into the United States will increase substantially between 1971 and 1985. These studies project that by 1985 the demand for oil in the US will increase by more than 80 percent, and that more than 50 percent of the US oil demands will be supplied by imported oil; that oil imports will more than quadruple and that some 85 percent of all oil imports will be transported to the US by sea.

Under the Merchant Marine Act of 1970, the Commerce Department intends to subsidize a large number of oil tankers within the next decade, including 30 to 40 supertankers. This subsidy program reached a critical stage in June of this year with the awarding of contracts subsidizing the design, planning and construction of 13 new oil tankers, including six super tankers. The subsidies total \$285.6 million. The six supertankers will be the largest ships ever built in a US shipyard. They are twice the size of existing US oil tankers and will carry twice as much oil as the Torrey Canyon.

The environmental impact of marine oil pollution from tankers is well known. Some of the hazards can be reduced through improved design and construction. Mobil, to name one company, has sought to improve construction by using double bottoms. But the supertankers to be built by Commerce employ none of the recognized safeguards.

The basic purpose of the oil tanker subsidies is to provide vessels to transport oil to the US. But no US ports can handle fully loaded super-tankers. Therefore, the Commerce subsidy program will commit the US to a system of super-ports, deep water ports and offshore loading facilities. All portend major environmental impact.

Under the National Environmental Policy Act, government agencies are required to file environmental impact statements on proposed programs. But Commerce has refused to file such a statement on its proposed tankers. This act became law two and a half years before the super tanker subsidies were awarded. More than one year before the super-tanker subsidies were awarded Russell E. Train, chairman of the President's Council on Environmental Quality which administers the Act wrote then-Secretary of Commerce Stans, "... In our opinion, the National Environmental Policy Act... requires the Commerce Department to submit an environmental impact statement subjecting this subsidy decision to a thorough environmental analysis." But Commerce has refused and hence the suit to block the subsidies.

The supertanker program is but one prong of the government's attack. The Commerce Department is still trying to persuade the state of Delaware to accept a super port to be constructed on an artificial island at the mouth of the Delaware River. The state government beat down this idea once before, but the Commerce Department is trying again. In addition, the Interior Department is expected to announce an offshore drilling program in the Baltimore Canyon area, that is a stretch of coast between New York harbor and the Chesapeake Bay. Drilling can be conducted 30 miles at sea. This probably will be the first swatch of coast opened for oil derricks. Drilling will follow off eastern Long Island, and on the southern coast off the Florida-Georgia bound-

ACTION NOTES

WORKFORCE LOOKS AT SOCIAL WORK

The latest issue of Workforce, that useful bimonthly published by Vocations for Social Change, is out and available upon request from VCS, Box 13, Canyon, CA 94516. A donation is requested. This issue focuses upon social work. It also contains the regular listing of alternative groups in a wide variety of fields.

POPULAR CULTURE METHODS

Popular Culture Methods is a new free publication designed to help teachers use popular culture in the classroom. The first issue includes an article on TV commercials in the classroom. PCM is available from Sam Grogg, Center for the Study of Popular Culture, Bowling Green University, Bowling Green, OH 43403.

ALL ABOUT ANTIPERSONNEL WEAPONS

The National Action/Research on the Military Industrial Complex (that's NARMIC) has published an 88-page booklet called "The Simple Art of Murder: Antipersonnel Weapons and Their Developers." It is available from NARMIC, 112 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, PA 19102 for \$1 plus 15¢ postage.

TEACHER WORKS IN A BOX

For \$10, a new series of unique teacher materials is available. It's called Teacher Works in a Box and consists of a variety of materials in a box (or, in the case of the first issue, in a tube). Sample contents include such things as limericks, arithmetic crossword puzzles, black & white photography in the elementary classroom, "The All-Purpose Book Report," "Alternatives to the All-Purpose Book Report," and some "non-sexist consciousness raisers." Available from Teacher Works Inc., 2136 N.E. 20th Ave., Portland, Oregon 97212.

dary. Both the oil industry and the government are looking for more refinery sites. The eastern shore of Maryland is one possibility. If refinery sites cannot be obtained, then the oil industry may try to further develop the Bahamas and Newfoundland as refining colonies, where incoming oil can be processed then carried to the US.

Chemical weapons in 1973

RICHARD A. FINEBERG

EXPENDITURES for research on lethal chemical weapons have nearly doubled in the three years since President Richard Nixon disavowed first use of these weapons in what he termed an "important" peace initiative.

According to the previously unpublished Defense Department figures, \$8 million has been earmarked for research and development on lethal chemicals during fiscal 1973. By comparison, in fiscal 1970 research on lethal chemicals was pegged at \$4.3 million.

The figures on chemical and biological warfare allocations were released on October 31, by Senator Mike Gravel (D.-Alaska), who said that White House statements have created the misleading impression that the U.S. has curtailed its chemical and biological warfare (CBW) activities. Gravel noted that the U.S. still maintains stockpiles of deadly nerve gas weapons at military bases around the world while the President drags his feet on international agreements limiting the use of these weapons.

In 1969, Nixon ordered a complete review of U.S. CBW activities in the wake of an aerial nerve gas test that accidentally killed more than 6,000 sheep grazing on the desert southwest of Salt Lake City, Utah. When he announced the resulting "important decisions" the President:

- renounced first use of lethal chemical weapons;
- promised to submit the Geneva Protocol of 1925, which prohibits first use of chemical and biological agents, to the Senate for ratification;
- renounced use of all methods of biological warfare and promised 1) to destroy existing stocks of biological weapons and 2) to confine biological research to "defensive measures."

Currently hard at work developing new chemical weapons, maintaining its far-flung chemical stockpiles and training U.S. and foreign nationals in offensive and defensive CBW skills, the Army vigorously denies that the President's pronouncement means the U.S. is getting out of the chemical warfare field. "To the man in the street, it must look like the U.S. Army is abandoning its chemical warfare capability," Col. Stanley D. Fair, Commandant of the Army's Ft. McClellan (Ala.) Chemical Center and School, observed in a recent *Army* magazine article. But, Col. Fair continued, "Nothing could be further from the truth, and it is time to set the record straight."

Most of the \$8 million for research on le-

thal chemicals is directed toward perfecting a new method of delivering nerve gas which the Army calls the binary system. In a binary weapon, two compounds in separate cylinders are mixed together on firing to form a lethal chemical payload. This theoretically will remove the problems encountered in storing lethal gases and disposing of them.

Meanwhile, the administration's insistence that the Geneva Protocol does not apply to Herbicides and riot control gases has stymied U.S. ratification of that agreement for over two years. More than 90 nations - including every major power except the U.S. - have ratified the 1925 agreement that prohibits first use in combat of "asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases and all analogous... devices."

Another CBW facility that seems to be chugging along full steam ahead regardless of Nixon's statements is the U.S. Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases (USAMRIID) at Ft. Detrick Maryland.

Col. Dan Crozier, USAMRIID's commanding officer, concedes that biological weapons do not constitute a "major strategic threat" to the U.S. at this time. Nevertheless, USAMRIID's budget for the current fiscal year - \$6.1 million - is 50% higher than the 1972 funding level of \$4 million.

In his 1969 policy pronouncement Nixon pledged that the U.S. would limit its biological research to "defensive measures such as immunization and safety."

But knowledgeable observers say that it is difficult, if not impossible, to distinguish between offensive and defensive research. To devise a defense against a potential germ warfare agent, they point out, it is necessary to know how to produce, stabilize and disseminate the agent itself.

Although the White House speaks in terms of "dismantling" biological warfare facilities, even the Pine Bluff Arsenal (Ark.), already partially turned over to the Food and Drug Administration's National Center for Toxicological Research, hasn't been dismantled. "They're mothballing it," Dr. T. J. Haley, a spokesman for the Center said. And while the government did destroy much of its stock of germs, its promise to "destroy existing stocks of bacteriological weapons" wasn't kept. The biological weapon delivery hardware is still around.

- DNSI

NEWS NOTES

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A NEW England newspaper chose to take all those Pentagon body counts seriously around 1965, and so they started keeping a ledger. Last month they were able to announce the end of the Vietnamese war. By the sacred word of our Department of Defense, we have killed every man, woman and child in North Vietnam. (*Milwaukee Bugle American*)

RECENT research at the University of Toronto indicates that vitamin C may prevent colds after all. In a strictly controlled study of 1000 subjects in various occupation and age groups, vitamin C consumption was found to significantly reduce the incidence of colds. It also lessened the severity of cold symptoms. (*M. Schiffenbauer/AFS*)

Cockroaches for dinner

THE DC Council is in session to review rules and regulations for the Department of Corrections. People have come in droves; there's standing room only. The session turns into a marathon lasting until 2 a.m. But rules and regulations are not what anyone has come for, because other deficiencies are more germane to the troubles which triggered the October 11 disturbance at the DC Jail. Present rules and regulations can't be enforced with the jail, Lorton and the Women's House of Detention as much as 50 per cent overcrowded and understaffed.

Inmate Doolum Johnson keeps saying in testimony: "We want to be responded to like men and responsible human beings. You treats us like sick and crazy people, so we acts that way." He's up for rape, been in six years, since age 16. He got as far as the sixth grade, and is hard to understand. But, it's easy to figure out that lots of folks in the Council Chamber are thinking: "Why should we treat you like a 'responsible human being?'" I whisper to the reporter next to me, "He looks beaten down." He answers, "He's been practicing." Councilman Tedson Meyers keeps asking inmate Johnson for specific suggestions on improvements, rules, regulations, programs, priorities, but Johnson just keeps repeating "We wants to be treated like a human being." Johnson admits to a dream of wanting to be an aerospace engineer. Meyers asks whether more vocational training, "not exactly aerospace dynamics," would be taken advantage of by inmates. Johnson says, "Yes sir," and then starts all over again about the being treated human. "That's the number one priority gentlemen."

"I was thankful to take part in the October 11 riot. We were in control for a change," says inmate William Brown one of the riot's ringleaders. He's been in and out of institutions since the age of nine. He's been filing petitions since 1956. "There is never anything... You just waits there in the cell. You gentlemen wonders why we escape," he goes on. "It because we looks around, and there nothing to do, we looks around there's no one who cares."

"We hate Mr. McGruder (Superintendent of DC Jail sitting right behind Brown). He don't treat us like humans." He continues, jumping from subject to subject articulately, movingly: "There is two animals to a cage, you see, like man and wife, and when the frustration breaks we perpetrates homosexual acts. It ain't as

widespread as y'all think, and there ain't many homosexual maniacs. But, because y'all refuses to give us our personal needs, we preys on the young ones. These little kids in the jail is nothin' but babies. And what about the little man who don't know to play con, who have no incentive to do things, or ain't smart. He got to have a chance too, so ya'll got to give us a share in policy and have people like Doolum Johnson there speak for them, because the little guys may trust him, but they don't trust nobody in the government - nobody."

Kenneth Hardy takes the witness chair. He's angry, upset. McGruder is on one side of him, Delbert Jackson, Superintendent of Lorton, on the other. Jackson is sweating and shaking. Hardy starts reading from a prepared statement: "It is my understanding that this meeting is the beginning of the Council's declared intent to 'promulgate rules and regulations' for the Department in terms of dealing with inmates..."

"I have begged.

"I have pleaded.

"I have threatened and cajoled.

"I have reasoned.

"And, yes, I have even laid my life on the line in my six-year effort to reach inmates, staff, legislators, administrators and citizens to attain correctional reform," he says, referring to last month's riot in which he and eleven guards were held hostage.

He stops, fed up, then goes on, abandoning his written statement: "I never saw an audience like this when I was up on the Hill asking for money. Where were all these people when I was there?" He looks back at all the people, and continues: "Mr. Chairman, I am so tired of dealing with ultra conservatives and phony liberals. I don't need anyone to tell me how to run the department, but tools to run it." (The inmates and others applaud).

Then he says: "I am ready to resign before the end of the year if I can't get support when it comes time to testify on the Hill. I must be able to walk among the 200 men under my direction and the inmates."

Hardy was told not to include new staff or programs in his FY '74 budget request, but is asking \$5 million more than the approved \$26 million, "though I know I won't get it." He says he needs \$15 million more just to hold the line, not for hardware, but for staff (466 at a minimum, but "no police, I have enough of them."), training programs and treatment "where every man has dignity." He details his needs. Among them are a reduction of minimum sentences for men who are "prepared to return to society in one form or another," and the expansion of halfway house and other community programs. "There is a three percent failure rate," he explains, in these programs. The problems and escapes are substantially less than in the Maryland system. "Hysteria about the programs should be dissipated," he says. "There are between 3000 and 4000 men now eligible."

His tone changes, as he asks the Council, "When do you break for dinner?" Committee chairman Carleton Veazey looks at him, puzzled, and says he doesn't know. "Well, gentlemen," Hardy concludes, "I'd like to invite you all unannounced to join us for dinner at the Lorton Reservation. We're having fried cockroaches."

- A.O.C.

DYING CONT'D

He had me sign multiple copies of one form which authorized the hospital to release Eva's body and of another which authorized Chamber's Funeral Home to provide a funeral. ("We will provide clothing for the body, if you wish, and one bouquet of flowers.") In the space asking my relationship to the deceased, the man explained that I must write, "Friend," as there was no provision for a clergyman to do this in their regulations.

Then to Chamber's, which had won the city contract for that year for doing these funerals. Inside the funeral home there were five or six rooms on either side of the hall, each with an open casket bearing a body (all of young black men.) The Chambers man explained that they bury over 500 of these people a year (mostly drug overdoses) and "Frankly it burns me up. Look at all those guys. All young and able-bodied. Why should the city - your and my taxes - take care of them?" They couldn't provide pall bearers and we couldn't either, so we decided to have a memorial service (without the casket) at the church and I would drive out to Clinton, Maryland, where they have a contract graveyard, and meet one of their men for the burial.

Three members of the ladies' group to which Eva had belonged showed up for the service.

I got lost on my way to the cemetery and stopped at a gas station to ask directions.

"Why that's an old nigger cemetery!" And then he looked embarrassed and shyly told me the way.

The Chambers man, three grave diggers and I were the mourning party. I mumbled a few words over the casket, made the sign of the cross, leaned down, scooped up some dirt and threw it on the casket, and turned to leave. The Chambers man came up behind me and held out an envelope. Obviously a check.

"Forget it. I don't have a fee."

"I don't know nuttin' about that. They just told me to be sure and give you this."

Something made me turn around and watch while they lowered the casket...into an unmarked grave.

I got in the car and opened the envelope. It was a check for \$15 made out to me on a District of Columbia - Department of Human Resources account. On the line marked "For" was typed, "Services - Eva Mae Mahone."

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NELSEN CONT'D

ON LEASED SPACE: The greatly increased DC bureaucracy has caused a demand for more work space. Much of this has been leased. In fact, in 1965 the District was only spending \$600,000 for leased space. By 1971 this had increased to \$8.5 million, or a jump of 1281%. Says the Commission: "The Commission believes the potential savings that can be realized from District Government ownership of public buildings to house permanent-type District activities in lieu of rented space to be substantial and capable of documentation by the District. The District Government estimates \$10 million in savings on one building alone over a 20-year period."

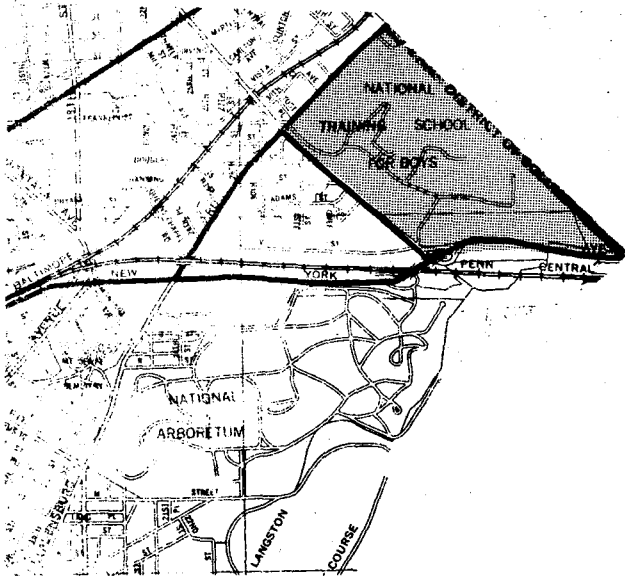
The Nelsen Commission's findings add still more weight to the argument we made last issue that it was time for a much closer look at the District's oversized bureaucracy.

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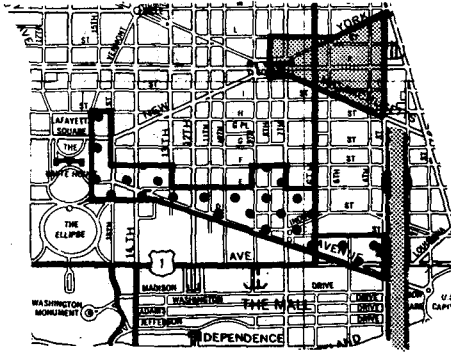
■THE federal government has approved funding for the Ft. Lincoln project ensuring early development of this large tract in Northeast Washington. Plans call for a economic mix of housing with emphasis on home ownership.



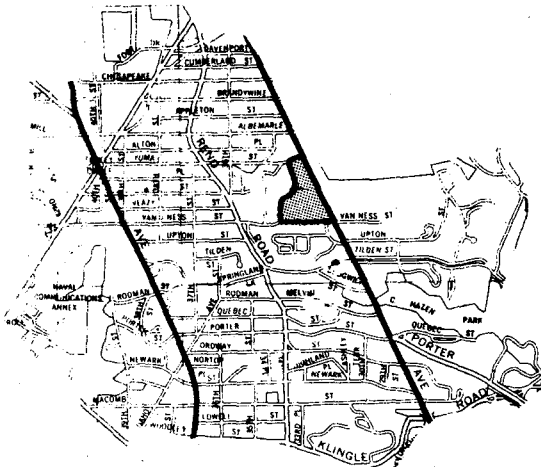
■THE Zoning Commission has taken under consideration a proposal that would limit commercial development in the Mt. Vernon East area of downtown (see shaded area below). The plan is backed by the District Building, the NCPC and the RLA and has been strongly advocated by the Metropolitan Washington Planning and Housing Association as a means of adding residential life to downtown. Businessmen who own property in the area generally oppose the change, claiming that it will fail to attract residential uses but will encourage the decline of the section.

■The regional director of the Environmental Protection Agency has written the DC Highway Department warning that the center leg of the city's freeway system will produce more air pollution than federal regulations permit. Said the letter, "...it would appear that the project cannot be built without violating (a section) of the Federal Highway Act." The letter said scrubbing devices would have to be installed in tunnels or the road completion would have to be postponed until "cleaner cars predominate." But the Star-News reports: "Observers say that because of the political pressures working to make certain Washington will be easily accessible for the bicentennial year, EPA may have a tough time maintaining its stance. (Freeway is in shaded strip below)

■The city was waiting to learn whom the President would appoint to oversee the development of Pennsylvania Avenue. The 23-member board of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation has extraordinary arbitrary powers within the development area (see dotted area below), including the power of condemnation. No decisions by the board require the approval of the DC Council, the NCPC or the public. Especially endangered by the plan are the 1400 jobs in the 7th Street strip. Seventy-percent of these jobs are held by blacks and much of the business there is directed at the local black consumer.

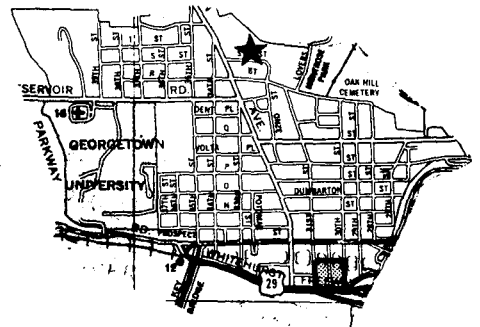


■GROUND has been broken for a \$109 million campus for the Washington Technical Institute. The 21-acre campus is located north of Van Ness on Connecticut. The initial buildings will be from four to six floors high.

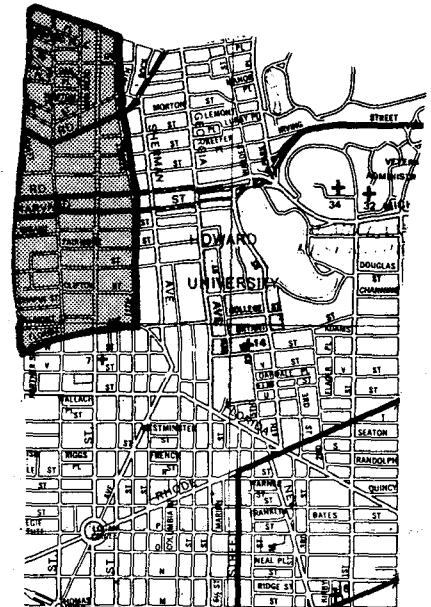


■A PLAN TO sell the Jelleff Branch of the Boys Clubs to a classy athletic club is rousing opposition in Georgetown and Upper NW. (See below). Membership in the club has dropped from 2400 boys to 400 in the past few years. The club would receive \$1 million for the 4.5 acre site.

■The U.S. Court of Appeals has stopped high-rise construction on the Georgetown waterfront until Feb. 1. The court is expected to rule then on citizen opposition to projects such as the Inland Steel office building scheduled to be built between 30th & 31st Streets. (See shaded area below).



■A COALITION OF residents in the 14th Street Urban Renewal Area (see below) have sued to stop the RLA from further work on the project. At issue is the question of whether proper elections of citizen advisors have been held and the RLA's long-inadequate relocation program.



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"A good newspaper should comfort the afflicted and afflict the comfortable."

— Anonymous

WITH THE PEOPLE The black colleges

CHUCK STONE

WHAT erupted at Southern University in Baton Rouge, Louisiana, goes beyond the terribly tragic and needless slaughter of two young black lives.

This gruesome event was also a sorrowful commentary on the black college's struggle to survive by redefining its purpose.

At Southern University, the physical confrontation, the one easiest to describe, was public. The strong convictions of the black student body versus the stronger armed might of white law enforcement agencies.

The ideological confrontation simmering below the surface, was private: what the Rev. Jesse Jackson termed "a family affair." What actually provoked the open clash was a conflict of views between an elderly black educator

completely out of touch with today's black experience and its aggressive heirs, the students.

"I'm a white man," said Louisiana Gov. Edwin W. Edwards, "and Dr. Netterville is a black man, but I come nearer to understanding those students than he does."

How embarrassingly true.

Despite the Neanderthal racism precipitating the two students' deaths — "we negotiate with industries hours, even weeks, but we could not wait five minutes for students," said the university Roman Catholic chaplain — Gov. Edwards had reached out. When he earlier sat down to negotiate with black students, he manifested a higher threshold of sensitivity to black student demands than had Southern's black president, Dr. G. Leon Netterville.

On the other hand, Southern could not have become the largest black college in the country, over 10,000 students, without Dr. Netterville's unique brand of leadership.

It was he, with his fastidious shoe shuffling, bowed head manners, who had to annually justify to legislative red-necks the fiscal rationale for Southern's existence.

Like Booker T. Washington of yesterday and Bayard Rustin of today, he leaves an outstanding record. Many blacks feel, however, that such records have been achieved as socio-

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logical buffoons, by playing court jester to the White establishment's values.

But a new set of values have been telescoped into society. The "Negro college" of yesterday can no longer function as the black college of today without meaningful changes in curriculum and pedagogy.

Ten years ago, there were 123 colleges "with predominantly black student bodies." Today, there are 105, of which 47 are private. All of them operate at a deficit and the rest are totally dependent on state legislatures.

With the civil rights opening of higher educational doors, larger numbers of black students have shifted to white colleges.

In 1972, only 27.6 per cent of the 412,000 black college students are attending black colleges.

Furthermore, the academically superior

black students — whom W.E.B. Du Bois called the "talented tenth" — are choosing white colleges. According to a recent study, only 14 per cent of 938 black finalists in the National Achievement Scholarship Program chose a black college.

Yet, the critical need for black colleges persists. It is a need as urgent and mandatory as the imperative for Catholic and Jewish institutions.

For decades, such colleges strengthened this country's pluralistic legacy by educating their students to a heightened devotion to their ethnic heritages.

And nobody ever accused them of fostering "separatism."

In the same society, black colleges must become the educational apostles of the black

experience, its integrity and its capability for contributions to America.

At the same time, black colleges must work harder to reach and uplift that untapped reservoir of 300,000 black ("disadvantaged") potential college students who need technological and scientific skills to survive.

Black studies and a greater black consciousness in education won't teach black students how to convert uranium 235 or calibrate a lunar module compass.

But they can help excite a passion for learning. Black students deserve that option. Unless black college presidents help black colleges generate new educational strategies for an intellectually famished black community, the possibility of more Southern University-like confrontations will become the cruel reality nobody wants.

— UNIVERSAL PRESS SYNDICATE

METRO CONT'D

they go at things differently. The London Transport study stands in marked contrast to so many American consultant reports on transportation in which the solution is build more, buy more — whether it be new freeways or more transit paraphernalia. The Londoners do not ignore hardware — not surprisingly, they suggest the addition of some double-decker buses as well as the installation of hundreds of bus shelters — but they keep the market plan for the system in balance.

Written before the public takeover, the report notes:

"Looking at Washington and its bus system is a not altogether happy experience. The system is split between four companies, each in a defined territory. It is oriented towards commuter traffic, with too little thought to the off-peak rider, whether he be a citizen or one of the rapidly increasing number of tourists, who could make a substantial addition to revenue at a time when buses are less than full. It makes little attempt to win him either by tailoring services to his needs or even by telling him what the existing system provides.

It leaves him largely without information and almost entirely without shelter in a climate of extremes...

"... It is not intelligible, even apparently to Washingtonians. Only in a restricted sense can it be said to be serving the community. Over the years it has become geared and conditioned to serve the suburban commuter; it is not insignificant that most of the information supplied is in the form of leaflets for individual routes — that is, for the par-

ticular rather than the general rider, who tends to be ignored."

The London Transport report lists increasing off-peak traffic as the "first tactical objective" for the system, in contrast to Metro's priority on service to the suburban commuter. The LT study suggests:

- . Off-peak reduced fares.
- . A special ticket good in a downtown area on all buses for a period, say, of two hours.
- . A weekly tourist ticket sold at places like airports, motels etc.
- . A wider distribution of tokens. The report is critical of the present system that requires the passenger to carry at least three separate coins for one fare.
- . Season tickets at a discount. The bus company "can afford to offer a discount, not only because it has a captive passenger for a month or for as long as it determines . . . but also because it can perhaps tailor the capacity of the service in some knowledge of the number of guaranteed riders."
- . New and clearer route numbering on bus stop signs and on the buses themselves, including intermediate stops. (See cover.)
- . Motel express service for tourists.
- . Short-run buses in the downtown to connect with major bus distribution points. A flat fare should be charged, perhaps 25¢, and it might be feasible to use double-deckers.
- . Better maps and timetables.
- . Up to 500 new bus shelters.

While Metro's planning undoubtedly incorporates some of the LT thinking, it is significant, for example, that LT proposed a beginning program of 500 bus shelters, while Metro only plans 200. The additional 300 bus shelters would cost Metro approximately what it will pay for nine new buses.

Inasmuch as Metro projects local bus deficits running up to \$13 million a year by 1977, the

THE second District hearing on Metro's takeover of the bus system will be held on Dec. 8 at the Departmental Auditorium, 13th & Constitution Ave. NW

greater part of which will have to be paid by DC, it is important that Metro justify its new bus program. Metro claims that over 500 of the buses to be purchased will be replacements for aging equipment. But the claim does not stand by itself. Metro should be made to prove that replacing this equipment will be cheaper than maintaining existing buses. After all, the depreciation on the new buses alone could account for more than \$2 million of the system's annual deficit.

What is most striking about the London Transport study's approach to local transit problems as compared to the M.O. of Metro is that Metro seems dedicated to serving the suburban commuter and the transit hardware lobby. LT, on the other hand, emphasizes increasing revenue from new sources and service rather than hardware. For example, LT noted that there was an interesting correlation between the amount of free parking space at government offices and the percent of government workers who rode the bus. In fact, the study suggested that if all government employees were charged commercial rates for parking the monthly income would be \$837,000 or more than enough to cover the projected DC bus deficit for some years to come. Federal parking policies are, in effect, adding to the cost of riding the bus.

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NORTHWEST NOTES

HUNDREDS PROTEST WISCONSIN AVENUE DEVELOPMENT

HUNDREDS of area residents marched up Wisconsin Avenue November 18 to protest the various planned highrise developments along the corridor, one of the most commercially attractive in the country. Targets of the protest included the Friendship Heights development, the Georgetown waterfront plan and the McLean Gardens project. The rally was organized by the Coalition on Optimum Growth, which has recently opened offices in D.C. (1714 Mass. Ave. NW, 785-2444) with the aid of an \$18,000 grant from the Meyer Foundation. Among the suggestions made at the rally was a boycott of Woodward & Lothrop, which wants to expand its Friendship Heights store. Said Grosvenor Chapman, a leader in the fight against the Georgetown waterfront: "The trouble is [Walter Washington] is listening to the wrong people. He only talks to the real estate boards. They only talk to the Board of Trade, which talks only to God."

Also on hand for the rally was Statehood Party leader Charles Cassell who said, "We must join hands against any more development in this city not mandated by communities."

Hall Gibson of Alexandria rented a Revolutionary War costume and rode up the avenue on his bike with a sign that read: "The developers are coming! The developers are coming!"

JUNIOR SOCCER LEAGUE ORGANIZES

THE Junior Division of the National Soccer League announces a meeting Dec. 7, 7:30 p.m., at the Palisades Branch Library, 49th & V NW, to organize a spring league play for boys 6-19. The league can be contacted at 321-7254.

SCHOOL BOARD AT DEAL JR. HIGH ON DEC. 6

The Board of Education meets at Deal Jr. High, Dec. 6 at 7:30 p.m. Superintendent Hugh Scott will make a report on educational matters in Ward 3, after which Ward 3 members can address the board. Deal is located at Fort Drive and Nebraska Ave. NW.

JELLEFF'S BOYS CLUB SALE OPPOSED

THE director of Neighborhood Planning Council Six has urged Northwest citizens to join in fighting the planned sale of the Jelleff's Boys Club on S Street NW. The 4.5 acre tract is slated to be sold for a private athletic club for a reported \$1 million. In a letter to the Washington Post, Mady Helme said a Post article had mistakenly "led the public to believe the sale is inevitable. We believe it is not and we encourage all concerned citizens to join with us in this fight."

LETTERS

DC bosses

I HAVE long been a reader and admirer of the Gazette. Therefore, when you requested the information for your article, "D.C.'s 2300 Bosses," I had no difficulty anticipating your purposes. Just for the record, our rapid and efficient response to your request probably was something of a help in putting the materials together.

In all fairness, and as one who has long hated bureaucracy, I would like to point out that my experience has been that the grade levels of jobs have little to do with bureaucracy. I am acquainted with a whole lot of GS 15s whose output is questionable; I also am acquainted with a whole lot of GS 5s whose output is questionable. Conversely, I know large numbers of people at all levels in D.C. government who work long hours (without overtime or comp time) because they want to do a job.

The average workday in my office, for GS6 through GS 15, is about 10 hours, plus frequent

evenings and weekends. Certainly there are some offices in which 8:15 to 4:45 is the law, but no more so for GS 15s than for GS 5s.

Now, as for the high number of people at high levels, certainly you are aware that the functions which government performs today represent a tremendous expansion over previous years. I think it makes sense for government to seek people with the skills and experience to do a job. The pay in my office is roughly comparable to private industry. And both the D.C. and federal governments tax us at the same rate as anyone else.

If I were independently wealthy, I might be running my own small newspaper. Since I am not, and since I have children to support, I see nothing wrong with being paid a fair wage for the years of experience and training behind me. The frequency with which I have had to compromise my personal ideals in this office has been no greater than when I worked in private industry. Nor has it been any greater than when I worked in the community. One always has a choice, in any group situation, between compromising and getting out. One must always make a personal decision about whether the compromises are too great, and I have left both jobs and community groups before when that point was reached. I haven't reached it here.

In conclusion, I would like to point out that many of those at the GS 13 or above level put in a whole lot more time at substantive tasks than at running a bureaucracy. I wouldn't begin to deny that a bureaucracy exists or that a good many jobs are rated too high or too low. But I don't think your article shed too much light on the source of or solutions to bureaucracy.

If I am a boss, I must have a whole lot of power I don't know about. I plan to look into the range of my bureaucratic power because there are a whole lot of things I want to see done for this city. Maybe I've been missing a good bet.

KATHY ROSS, PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICE
DC Government

(Written on my own time on a D.C. government typewriter.)

THE article was a semi-satirical attempt to raise the little-discussed issues of why the District has such a huge payroll and how top staff is distributed within the city government. The fact that many people in the District government, at every level, work very hard is a point worth making, but is not directly relevant to the article. An individual employee may be working diligently for long hours, after all, on unproductive work such as unnecessary reports or redundant forms.

It could be argued that the District's large payroll is a form of subsidized public employment that seeks to make up for the lack of jobs in the private market. If this is the intent, however, one must deal with the question of whether government employment is a more or less efficient form of economic subsidy than the same money used, say, for home ownership programs, tax relief, and incentives to attract new private employment to the city. One must also examine the job structure of the city government itself to see whether it is designed to meet this goal. Certainly at the upper levels, as the follow-up article in this issue points out, the District government fails to provide all the jobs it could for local residents who face discrimination in the private job market.

Finally, it is worth noting that the one ex-newspaper editor I know of who is on the city payroll is one of the highest paid executives in the District Building, while only 8% of the top executives in the District are women. This may suggest that I have more to gain from the status quo than you do. — S.S.

City food tax

FOR my few young years and few travels, I have been turned off by the tax on food which we must pay here in the "Capital" of the world. So turned off that it came to me last week to put a petition out, addressed simply to the House District Committee, asking them to repeal the regressive 2% tax on food that District residents must pay. Once again, only the rich can find deduction loopholes to get out of this bind. A cop who saw my petition (they come in my store all the time, doing "business checks," which is recording my name, phone number and address for ?) said that the 2% food tax is fair because "it penalizes the guy who doesn't own a house, land or a car. . . . So taxing food is the only way to get 'em." And keep 'em homeless, landless and car-less, presumably.

What is needed? Volunteers to stand in front of grocery stores, big and small, to get people to sign copies of this petition to be sent to Congressman Diggs as soon after Jan. 19 as possible.

PATRICK DWYER
Home Rule Natural Foods
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DC EYE CONT'D

takeover be contingent on establishment of the Citizen Board for operations of the bus system." TRANSIT's acting chairman is John Anthony and TRANSIT can be reached through 737-3700.

□WALTER Fauntroy is planning to hold hearings early next year on discrimination in the police and fire departments. Included will be such issues as the charge that it's harder for blacks to get disability retirements than it is for whites, that promotion policies aren't fair and that black officers are forced to appear before all-white trial boards. According to Goldie Johnson, head of the Metropolitan Police Wives' Association, only 105 blacks out of 1809 on the force held the rank of sergeant or above.

□JAMES Shingler is a jazz collector who runs a used furniture and clothes shop at 700 New Jersey Avenue NW. Going through a record album the other day he found a recording of Booker T. Washington's 1893 address to the Atlanta Exposition. The recording was put out by the Columbia Graphophone Company and has a label that reads: "Personal Record, Specially Made for E. Davidson Washington." Shingler, who is a senior in social welfare studies at FCC, plans to sell the record to the highest bidder.

□ECHOING growing black resentment of plans for compulsory sickle cell anemia testing, Walter Fauntroy has called on the City Council to reverse its decision requiring all children to be tested before entering DC public schools. Said Fauntroy: "Such action raises very disturbing questions about the selecting out for any purpose of members of a racial or ethnic group."

□A FELLOW called up the other day from the Board of Trade, upset because Gazette readers had voted the Board the worst organization in the city. He pointed out that we didn't understand how the board had changed, what it was doing for minority employment, etc.. etc. A few days later we received the latest issue of the Board of Trade News which contained encomiums to the convention center (with "special appreciation" to President Nixon, Rep. Kenneth Gray, Joel Broyhill and Walter Washington for their "steadfast support"), an attack on proposed increases in the local minimum wage, praise for the 92nd Congress ("the District of Columbia had a great year, not just a good one"), an editorial expressing support for the McLean Garden project, and a photo of the Commish opening a new branch savings and loan office. So what else is new?

ART Kenneth Young

ANDREA O. COHEN

KENNETH Young's new work is first of all very human. In his intuitive working style and general approach to art, Young incorporates the more humanistic strains of recent art history, while repudiating as decadent the elitist and often illegible products of "new art." "The art scene," he says, "is screwed up. Art is a language. But what is the 'new art' saying? What meaning does it have?" A highly productive painter, Young is interested in a continuous creative process in which artistic form clearly reflects substance instead of replacing it (as in minimal art), or being replaced by it (as in conceptual art).

An intellectually curious as well as intuitive artist, Young has achieved a richer delineation in his newest painting. Though somewhat uneven, the majority appear more intriguing the longer you look at them. On large canvases, all-over clusters of orb-like, brilliantly stained forms circle — sometimes slowly, sometimes spinning so fast they leave soft trails in the wake. His involvement with music is translated into lyric, rhythmic spacing and the use of tonal equivalents, ranging up and down the color scale. While transitions and over-all effects are soft and subtle, Young usually achieves a feeling of toughness and solidity by working free-moving shapes into grid-like structures. This toughness is modified by a personal brand of humanism. Edges, for example, are very important to Young, as fragile boundaries in human, as well as painting, terms. "The process of painting," he says, "is a reflection of a person's total development." Young's paintings are also touched by Eastern mysticism.

Before going to India three years ago to organize an exhibition for the Smithsonian (where he is an exhibits designer), Ken Young's paintings were largely rectilinear in the tradition of Clifford Styll's early color field paintings. In India he was "turned on to mix-
(Please turn to page 15)



ROCK Brinsley Schwarz

GREG SHAW

BRINSLEY Schwarz is one of the top groups on England's pub circuit. English pubs already closer in atmosphere to a Berkeley rock club than an American bar, have lately added live music and become the regular gathering places for people who want to drink and listen to rock

in congenial surroundings. Brinsley Schwarz, more than any other band, seem to express this feeling in their music.

They are, in many ways, England's answer to the Grateful Dead or the Band, to whose music there are obvious resemblances. The over-all sound is laid-back, yet solid and deep like pitchers of beer on an old oak table. No phony Youngbloods mellowness here! Influences range from country through vintage rock and the Beatles, New Orleans R&B and Memphis rockabilly. Running through it all is an unmistakable thread of mythic imagery, all those peculiarly American cultural images that always seem to strike a basic chord in most of us.

Brinsley Schwarz have been around for four years and as many albums now. Their first two, rather ordinary country-rock, were scorned after their publicity firm, Famepushers, succeeded in creating skepticism through its excessive efforts. The firm went bust, the group hocked their banks of Marshall amplifiers, and retreated to a communal cabin somewhere in rural England.

They also picked up a couple of new members, and enough of a cult following to keep them going long enough to record their third album, Silver Pistol, which, for all its blatant derivations, was still quite excellent. Like that album, their new one, Nervous On the Road (UA 5647), was recorded in their home, and the resulting looseness makes it one of the most fun albums I've heard all year.

My favorite song here is "It's Been So Long," which would make an amazing single. It sounds a bit like the Beatles, or is it Buddy Holly? Actually it's what I imagine the Beatles must've wished they could do with the Buddy Holly influences they worked more crudely into their early songs. Infectious is an overworked word so I won't use it, but I don't know what else you could call this song.

Their Grateful Dead side comes through on "Happy Doing What We're Doing," which is their "Playing in the Band," I guess. It expresses their attitude as well as anything I could say. "Happy doing what we're doing/happy doing it right/and we'll keep on doing what we're doing/long as the feeling is right."

Brinsley Schwarz have stated publicly they don't care if they ever become superstars, and if they do they hope it's not for another 10 years or so when their music will have matured. Such was the case with Creedence Clearwater and the Band — groups they plainly admire.

— AFS



STAINLESS steel sculpture by Jose Bermudez at the Pyramid Gallery through Dec. 30.

Forty-five pieced quilts, most of them from the 19th century, showing the artistry and beauty of this again-popular folk craft will be exhibited at the Renwick Gallery through January 7th.



THE drawings and sculpture of Milton Hebal at the Mickelson Gallery through January 3.

NOTES ON THE ARTS

ART SHOWS

SAM GILLIAM at the Jefferson Place through December. . . . WASHINGTON ARTISTS group show at the Art Barn. . . . ROBERT MOTHERWELL at the Fendrick through Dec. 9. . . . PHILIP RATNER at the Tiffany Tree through Dec. 25. . . . PRINTMAKERS from the Workshop at the Washington Gallery of Art through December. . . . SHIRLEY KOLLER at the Watkins through Dec. 20. . . . GROUP SHOW at the Van Ness Shopping Center Dec. 8-9. . . . LEE AKS and DIANA ROWE at the University of Maryland Gallery through Dec. 21. . . . FIFTH ANNUAL CHRISTMAS EXHIBITION AND SALE OF AFRICAN SCULPTURE at the Museum of African Art Dec. 9-30. . . . HEI MYUNG CHOI at the Emerson through December. . . . AUGUSTE RODIN at the Corcoran through Dec. 17. . . . GROUP SHOW at the Franz Bader through December.

DRAMA

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF STUDS EDELS premieres at the Folger Dec. 15. . . . GODSPELL is not dead. Local long-run continues now until Feb. 11 at the Ford's. . . . CODA opens the Black Repertory Company's season on Dec. 8. . . . OUR TOWN opens at the Arena on Dec. 20 following previews beginning Dec. 15. Will play through Jan. 21. . . . Gilbert & Sullivan's PATIENCE at Georgetown through Dec. 10 (625-4960). . . . THE FOURSOME at Arena through Dec. 10 (638-6700). . . . THE HOSTAGE at the Kreeger through Dec. 10 (638-6700)

MUSIC

ORGAN RECITALS at St. John's Church, Lafayette Square, 12:10 p.m. on Dec 6 and 13.

LECTURES

ARCHITECTURAL SCULPTURE IN MAGNA GRAECIA by Dr. Brunhilde S. Ridgeway, professor of classics at Bryn Mawr at the Museum of History and Technology, Dec. 6, 8:30 p.m.



"Sylvia Scarlett" (1935) with Katharine Hepburn and "A Woman's Face" (1941) with Joan Crawford are at the American Film Institute on Dec. 10 at 7:30 p.m. On Dec. 17, the AFI will show "Gaslight" and "Camille." Tickets can be purchased at the Kennedy Center or by writing the AFI at the Center, DC 20566. Price: \$2.



THE "Man of La Mancha" opens at the Uptown Theatre on Dec. 14, starring Peter O'Toole and Sophia Loren.

CLASSICS Shostakovich's 15th

PETER KERMANI

THE contemporary Russian composer, Dmitri Shostakovich, must certainly be the Russian counterpart of Leonard Bernstein in our country, at least as far as the popularity of his music is concerned. Last year at this time, Columbia Records was about to release Bernstein's *Mass*, three months after its world premiere. Shostakovich's new Symphony was premiered in Moscow on January 8 of this year and now Melodyia Angel has given us the world premier recording of the work conducted by the composer's son, Maxim. This recorded performance has been available to the Russian music lover for well over three months; so the Russians can get pretty commercial, at least as far as music is concerned. They must have been aware that in the new Shostakovich symphony there was music which would appeal to a large number of people; they have succeeded in promoting it quite well.

There is a great deal which is appealing in the Shostakovich Symphony No. 15. It is a work in the spirit of the 9th Symphony, rather than the recent 13th and 14th symphonies. Those of you who have just become used to the more severe side of Shostakovich's creative impulse may be surprised and upset.

The new symphony is not a bold new departure. It is, however, a warm, imaginative and melodic score. It is enjoyable and accessible on first hearing. One would never guess from

its harmonic language that it was composed in 1971, but who cares? The fact that it can be enjoyed by the average listener is the important thing and the thing which makes Shostakovich one of the world's greatest living composers (if not the greatest). The work is full of jaunty Shostakovich-type melodies, bouncy allegro passages and very beautiful slow passages.

The best feature of the symphony is the orchestration. Shostakovich owes a great deal to Gustav Mahler, especially in the handling of large orchestral forces. In his 14th symphony he achieves an almost chamber music effect in the andante movements. The orchestral

effects are delicate, colorful and very beautiful. This is one of those compositions that you want to hear again right after you have listened to it for the first time. Which can't be said about many compositions being written today.

Eugene Ormandy and the Philadelphia Orchestra gave this work its Western Hemisphere premiere at the end of September and have already recorded it for RCA. It will be interesting to compare the two interpretations, for the younger Shostakovich is a very good interpreter of his father's music.

— WASHINGTON PARK SPIRIT

CULTURAL GROUPS Contact Africa

JEAN LEWTON

CONTACT Africa is an African cultural organization which has grown from a loose voluntary association of African performers in 1968 into a professional corporation and non-profit organization for the purpose of acquainting Americans with the variety of African cultures, the cultural relationships between continental Africa, the West Indies and the Americas; and

to create "understanding, friendship and appreciation between the peoples of Africa and of America."

Contact Africa is the creation of Kojo Fosu Baiden, an assistant professor of Art History at Howard University and lecturer in African music at American University and New York State university. Unlike many groups in the area which emphasize only dance production, Baiden's organization is expert in such diverse areas of African heritage as music, dance, history, children's games, drama, art, clothing and ceremonies. It looks upon its performances as reinforcement of its educational purpose. Since 1968, Contact Africa has presented programs on African culture in almost every school in the District of Columbia as well as for the Smithsonian and the Washington Society for the Performing Arts.

The Cultural Ensemble, composed of five

women dancers and four males who dance and play African musical instruments, forms the backbone of the Contact Africa program. The dancers and musicians are paid and must be over 18 years old to join an apprenticeship program. Most of them are college students and none of them had had any experience in either music or dance before entering the program. During the course of their training they not only dwell on the skill and authenticity which go into making African dances, but have to learn how to be teachers; for when appearing before school children they must be able to break down African dance steps into learnable units and help the children understand the background of the steps and music.

Audience participation is a precept of Contact Africa. No matter how you look and listen, only by doing can you really understand. In a concert the audience is given a chance to see, handle and use African musical instruments and art objects and is encouraged to participate in the dances and games. Contact Africa is not, as Kojo's wife Anne Baiden put it, "interested in momentary gyrations."

Contact Africa sees its future role in Washington and in the nation as an institute dedicated to African culture. Currently located in a house in Mount Pleasant at 1778 Hobart, NW, it has already begun to set up a gallery of African music. The instruments, either from Africa or built here to authentic specifications, are to be mounted and displayed in the context of their construction and use. O'Buba Bediako is the curator and caretaker of the collection. A reference library, including visual aids, is located at their headquarters.

The organization holds adult and children's workshops. These include an adult workshop in African dance, musical instruments, and a workshop in African foods and cooking. The latter includes a sampling of African cooking prepared



NAMING CEREMONY

by women from various African countries who are living in Washington and show area women how they are made, how they taste and where the basic food stuffs may be purchased.

Another popular workshop is on African health and beauty concepts. A small segment of this workshop is taken around to area secondary schools, demonstrating clothing styles, headwraps, hairdos, face make-up and how they vary from region to region. Their five-week workshop emphasizes the African concept of beauty and the symbolic, class and regional meanings of styles and dress. The workshop also teaches how clothes are made and how traditional dress may be adapted for Western wear. For those who wish to wear African clothing, but don't know how to sew, Contact Africa has people who will sew for them.

Of all their programs, the most fascinating are those which deal with ceremonies. Several years ago Kojo Baiden wrote a thin paperback book on African weddings, showing how the usual American ceremony could be combined with the African ceremony. The response was overwhelming and over 800 copies of the book have been sold. The African ceremony emphasizes family and community participation and suggests the foods and clothing which should be used. Contact Africa will arrange the marriage ceremony and has found in the process that not only are they bringing African heritage to American weddings but are helping to solidify families which have been broken by generation gap or estrangement. Since these problems are minimal in Africa, Contact Africa insists that if they help with a marriage that parents, relatives and community be present to participate. They've found that this insistence has produced rather amazing results in uniting divergent families.

The other three ceremonies which they will direct are the naming ceremony (similar to western baptism) libation (the funeral ceremony) and soul-washing (the birthday party). Contact Africa hopes soon to bring out a catalogue of symbols which will decipher the religion and philosophy of African proverbs as revealed in African symbols.

For more information about performances, workshops and cultural resources call 265-7116-7 or write Contact Africa, Inc., 1778 Hobart Street, NW, DC 20009.

THE HARLEM SIX

"THE Torture of Mothers," currently playing at Back Alley Theatre, is based on the true story of the Harlem Six. Here, Elaine Hefferman gives some of the history of the case.

THE Harlem Six are Wallace Baker, Willie Craig, Ronald Felder, Danny Hamm, Robert Rice and Walter Thomas. In 1964, aged 17 to 19, they were arrested for murder and attempted robbery and held without bail, on the accusation of another neighborhood boy, Robert Barnes. Barnes told the cops he and the six planned to rob and kill Mrs. Sugar, who kept a second-hand clothes store in the neighborhood. He said this after someone, in fact, did stab the Sugars, fatally in Mrs. Sugar's case, and after enjoying several hours of police "hospitality" as the police inquired into the case by midnight raids pulling in neighborhood youth for questioning. Barnes added that at the last minute he was prevented from going with the six to executed the plan.

That was 1964. Eight years later Robert Barnes has recanted all his accusations against the six, telling defense lawyers how the district attorney coached his previous testimony. But eight years later, two of the six are serving time and the others are waiting for their fourth trial.

At the first trial the state produced witnesses other than Barnes. An eleven-year old girl said she saw the six at or near the Sugar store. The defense later discovered she had been in a Bronx home for delinquents at the time of the stabbing. When defense lawyer Conrad Lynn tried to show in court that she couldn't have been in Harlem to see anything, the judge tried to block him.

Then there was the young addict who testified as an eyewitness to the stabbing and said he recognized the six. In 1965 he was on 16 bags of heroin a day. To maintain him in shape to testify, an officer of the court was constantly with him, detoxifying him; this was Herman Joseph, a probation officer. But some seven years later, Joseph revealed that after that trial, the addict told him his testimony was lies: he had not seen the stabbing and had not recognized the six.

In 1965 the six were convicted, a conviction reversed in 1968 when the New York Court of Appeals found the trial to have been unfair and unconstitutional, violating Fourth Amendment rights of the accused. In 1970 Robert Rice was tried separately and convicted; he is now serving life - and his station-house confession was used against him. In 1971, weeks before his second trial, afraid of getting life, Danny Hamm was talked into copping a plea; later he tried to change it but the judge refused and Danny is now serving one to fifteen years for manslaughter.

The second trial of the remaining four ended in a hung jury in 1971, leading to a third trial which produced another hung jury in last January. At this point, bail was allowed for the first time, but it was set at \$75,000, and the boys stayed inside. Then the Herman Joseph story came out, and the judge lowered bail to \$5,000. Last spring, after eight years of pretrial detention, four of the six got out on bail pending a fourth trial, which, as of this writing has not yet been scheduled.

Meanwhile Robert Barnes was serving time upstate, having won status as a felon despite his 1964 cooperation with the cops. This summer Barnes contacted defense attorney William Kunstler who went to see him with Lewis Steel, another member of the defense team. Barnes told them he had lied when he accused the six and had been coached in his lies by the district attorney. The defense took a 39-page notarized statement from him and filed it in court. Subsequently, however, the prosecution has reported that Barnes has retracted his recantation.

Is anything firm in all this? Yes: (1) the treatment of the six boys since 1964, and (2) the fact that Mrs. Sugar died of stabbing. The boys and their families are witnesses to the first, and Mr. Sugar is the only indisputable eyewitness to the second. What did Mr. Sugar say? He said his wife's killers were young men. He could not, however, identify them.

Why does the State of New York persist against the Harlem Six? Why were they chosen to start with? Is there something special about them? What really happened on Lenox Avenue in April 1964?

The Torture of Mothers, now at the Back Alley Theatre offers some answers.

- ELAINE HEFFERMAN



E.L. JAMES in the Back Alley Theatre's production of "The Torture of Mothers" by Truman Nelson, adapted and directed by Glenda Dickerson, performances through Jan. 7. Info: 723-2040. Photo by Valentine.

DANCE Washington Dance Theatre

SALLY CROWELL

DURING a recent children's performance of the Washington Dance Theatre at Rockville's Jewish Community Center the audience responded appreciatively as the "Wee Lee Train" became happy again, and they applauded for more. So ended an enjoyable hour of dance theatre that introduces children to the many facets of dance expression, and invites them to participate through improvisation and the casting of magic spells.

The program begins with *A Noisy Hello*, a parade through the audience that brings the performers in close contact with the children and demonstrates through the use of percussion instruments, the relationship between dance movement and rhythmic sound.

Next was *A Trip To Far Away Places*, a good idea that tries to give examples of various cultural dances, but misses in its educational intent. Perhaps if national costumes were added it might make the dances more meaningful to the children.

The last two pieces were most popular with the children, and were danced to narrated stories about *The Gingham Dog and The Calico Cat*; a dramatization of Eugene Fields' poem "The Duel;" and *The Wee Lee Train*, a poem by Frederick Heider. The children could identify with both these dances and while the former had some weak choreographic moments, the latter held together beautifully.

The Washington Dance Theatre, under the direction of Erika Thimey who has been teaching and choreographing in the area for over twenty years, is a group of nine dancers who have performed in the public and catholic schools of Baltimore and Washington as well as privately in concert. While they have been sponsored by such organizations as the Washington Performing Arts Society and The Smithsonian Associates,



WASHINGTON DANCE THEATRE

they are also available for engagements directly.

Members of the Georgetown-based company are Miriam Cramer, Bea Davis, Lonetta Gaines, Carol Ginsberg, Julie Houghton, Stephen Johnson, E. Raye LeValley, Diana Parson and Patricia Pointdexter.

The group is about to conclude its fall series with performances in the following schools: Dec. 7, 10 and 11 a.m., Bancroft School, 18th

and Newton, NW; Dec. 14, 9:30 and 10:30 a.m., Patterson School, South Capitol, between Danbury and Elmore, SW. In addition, the Smithsonian Associates will be presenting the WDT on December 9th at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. in Baird Auditorium in the Museum of Natural History. For additional information concerning this entertaining children's show call 381-5157 or FE3-7271.

DRAMA The New York scene EGBERT SOUSE

NEW York is still there. Piggy, gunky, frumpy, pot-holed and wan. Of course we all love it, we abide the New Yorkers, we suffer through the insults and explain to the idiot cab driver where Columbus Circle is. Right now in New York the bluejeaned beautifuls are meshing gently at Max's Kansas City, the old man with the repent signs is hovering around Times Square — along with godknowswhatelse — and at the Gallery of Modern Art, New York's freaks, fops, caricatures and creeps are looking at the melancholy compassion of photographs by the late Diane Arbus and thinking how funny other people look. If Diane were alive to shoot them, they could join the ranks of dwarfs, transvestites, wrinkling seniles and drooling infants on the white gallery walls. The cold, distant despair caught by her camera is universal. The primped-up, booted, medallioned, teased, retouched, trussed, and amphetaminized trudge through the exhibit and become an exhibit themselves. They are repulsive of course and we all love them.

So much for inadvertent theater. Now for intentional theater. "Via Galatica," which finally opened this week, was, at a preview, a diverting disaster. Gosh-amighty sets in a comfortably mammoth new Broadway theater, the Ur-is, help make the show worth looking at, although most of the direction is a matter of whizzing things on and off the stage and deciding who will bounce on which trampoline. If you expect nothing from the show, you go away relieved. You've gotten more than nothing. All that opulent production stuff and one good song, though because it merges into the other songs, and the whole show is sung, sort of, you can't remember the title of the one you liked.

The story is of a future time when everybody on earth has turned a conformist blue,

literally, and wears what looks like wedding cakes on their heads. This cake thing whizzes around and makes you feel good — no pain, at any rate — none of that precious heartbreak and suffering jazz we all treasure so as part of the human experience. Thus the theme, that old Ray Bradbury turnip about men's endangered humanity, riveting enough on "The Twilight Zone" 15 years ago, or in that paranoid's delight sci-fi movie "The Invasion of the Body Snatchers," but now a bit of nuclear-age foof. The precious humanity sci-fi writers are so worried about sacrificing hasn't exactly done the old earth proud in the past 2,000 years or so.

Galt MacDermot, an insufferably ubiquitous composer, ("2 Gentlemen of Verona") has written some more of his superhumdrum music for this show. MacDermot's music also helped kill the hopes of "Dude," a classic of a flop already well chronicled in the Sunday arts section of

NEIL Simon has reworked, rethought, and rewritten himself again with "The Sunshine Boys," now at the National prior to Broadway, but even as clickety-click slick as he is, even as well-trod as the play's comic terrain may be, god damn it, it's funny, and you won't be bored.

For that you can thank not only Simon and director Alan Arkin — who has a way with staging civilized madnasses — but also the two veteran stars of the play who are playing two veteran stars — Jack Albertson as Willie Clark and Sam Levine as Al Lewis. Lewis and Clark, who rollicked the vaudeville circuit and now wait for phones to ring. Simon somehow balances pathos against comedy and comes out triumphant — the playwright you hate to love, but there is no rebuttal to laughter. Important too, in the cast is Lewis J. Stadlen, whose portrait of the New York spiffy young executive — all false assurance and thin flattery — is the subtlest thing on the stage all night. Subtlety is not what we're after, of course, but this Simon play does seem more delicate than most. It never goes beyond that apparently insurmountable Simon superficiality, and its ring is nothing if not familiar, but "The Sunshine Boys" is and is something to smile and feel pretty good about. — E.S.

the New York Times. "Dude" was not merely incompetent; it was so proud and noble and self-adoring about its peace message that you began to hate the mere thought of brotherly love. This kind of updated pollyanna crap is really becoming a nuisance. It's all the plastic pretense of all-forgiving universal mutual respect. At the end of "Via Galactica," what's left of the truly human humanrace is off to another asteroid to live the natural life and we are

clearly expected to find solace in that. The inescapable notion that this tribe will screw things up as badly as its predecessors did apparently escape the authors. I'd rather see Lionel Barrymore walking into MGM heaven at the fadeout of "On Borrowed Time." Give me the patently false hopes any day — not the goody-goody moonings of starstruck utopians.

But here's some real salvation for ya: a beautiful, Papp-initiated production of Shakespeare's "Much Ado About Nothing." Director A. J. Antoon and his collaborators have transported the foolish lovers of the comedy to post-Great War America, represented in Ming Cho Lee's warmly cheerful, impressionistic set. To the occasional interruptions of a small brass band — which also warms up the audience before the show — fine actors Kathleen Widdoes and Sam Waterston, incomparably engaging as Beatrice and Benedick, lead a near-perfect company through a dauntlessly joyful, touching, hilarious rendition. A real do-wack "Ado."

Fat Marshall Efron, late of the PBS series "Great American Dream Machine," in a minor role, sings a love ballad fetchingly and Jerry Mayer, as Don John the bastard, gives the funniest parody of the melodrama villain I have ever seen anywhere. Magnificent — from the nasty hot-cha dance he does in a corner while the rest of the town politely waltzes, to the spastic temper tantrum he throws when it appears, horror of horrors, that the course of true love might somehow be about to run smooth. Thanks to him, of course, it doesn't, and the Sunday matinee audience hissed him in utter appreciation.

By all means see this honestly happy production. Peter Link's music gives it the nicest possible cushion and the hey-nonnies have never been nonnier. It's at the Winter Garden Theater. In fact, Nixon saw it the day after Thanksgiving. Don't let that discourage you.

GETTING ALONG

McDOWELL PAPERS TV with Patton

CHARLES McDOWELL JR.

WHEN the movie "Patton" came out, President Nixon liked it so much that he had it shown several times at the White House, but I wasn't invited. I also did not attend the big fancy premier at a Washington theater. When the film reached the semi-boondocks of suburban Virginia the line at the box office spanned a drugstore, a hardware store, a delicatessen, two supermarkets and a coin laundry, which set a record for the shopping center and sent me back home.

When ABC showed it on television the other night, I was an attentive viewer — perhaps the last American who had not seen it. The following are my notes on an extraordinary experience.

ABC introduces "Patton" at 9 p.m. and immediately breaks for commercials extolling an ice-making refrigerator, a spray to combat "cooking odors," the United Givers Fund, and a moving dramatic vignette about a small boy who interrupts a sheep-shearing contest to report that he has only one cavity.

Gen. Patton, standing in front of an American flag that fills the screen, makes his famous speech to the troops, and ABC responds commercially: "If you've got the time, we've got the beer." Spots follow for a mop, or for something to put on a mop, a foggy point because I was trying to remember Patton's speech, and for Datsun automobiles made in Japan.

The Patton story resumes, or rather finally gets rolling, at 9:30 p.m. Patton says: "God, how I hate the 20th century." This is followed by a commercial for RC Cola, a promotional piece for another television show, and a second promotional piece for a show in which Robert Young is the father of, I think, four brides.

A terrific tank battle ensues and Patton wins. There are commercials for American Express, Miller beer, and Shell gasoline, that last making the point that it is frustrating to get caught with a knocking engine behind a car pulling a trailer up a hill.

The knocking-engine spot ends at 10 p.m. and a voice on ABC says "Patton" will continue after station identification. The local station identifies itself just fine, but what follows is a commercial for bath oil that will cause you to "start tingling," followed by a spot for snow tires and a promotion for a Paul Newman movie.

At 10:02 p.m. Patton undertakes the conquest of Sicily, and at 10:10, Peter Hurd, a distinguished painter, explains how much he likes the Datsun. Hurd is followed by Anacin and Dristan.

Patton captures Palermo and races toward Messina. The charging tanks are halted for an orange juice substitute, Danny Thomas selling coffee, the gasoline that doesn't knock, and a potion that makes men smell good.

Patton will continue the surge to Messina after station identification, but he is delayed further by Red Barn restaurants and some sled dogs selling snow tires.

A very bloody battle ensues, and for the first time I begin to realize that Frank McCarthy and George C. Scott and the rest of them are trying to say a lot of important things about George S. Patton and war and maybe even mankind. I try hard to keep my concentration and an open mind, which is not an easy combination, particularly when ABC is bombarding me with advice about American Express, Diet Rite Cola, a Western movie, and some show in which Julie Andrews sings with the Seven Dwarfs.

Patton slaps a soldier and is removed from his command. The network loses no time in ramming home the multiple message: use Hai Karate cologne, use "super-regular" gasoline, drink Lancers rose, and brush your teeth with Ultra Brite toothpaste.

Station break. A mist for bronchial spasms. A European beer "with a lot of class" like the Statue of Liberty.

Patton makes a speech in the course of which he says an Allied victory in Europe will enable him "to go to the Pacific and kill Japanese." This is followed by a commercial for the cars made in Japan, RC Cola and America's No. 1 air freshener.

It was now 11:19 p.m., and "Patton" continued until about 12:30 a.m. There were 20 more commercials before the curtain line — "All glory is fleeting" — and a Drano spot.
(Richmond Times-Dispatch)

BOOKS The food hoax

THE GREAT AMERICAN FOOD HOAX, by Sidney Margolius, New York, Dell (Paper), \$1.25.

THE American public is finally working up a resistance to the Gross National Product. One of the largest chunks of middle-class income goes for food, and here, in very readable form, is a manual of consumer self-defense.

The Great American Food Hoax explains how to perform various kinds of shopping legere-de-main like getting \$27 worth of food for \$17. Sidney Margolius makes itemized comparisons of food costs based on differing shopping techniques, and advocates emphasizing larger sizes, sale items, substitution purchases, and basic rather than convenience items.

Margolius brushes up your consumer arithmetic in several of his chapters: "How You Can

Buy Ten Times more for Ordinary Food," "Three Bites of Meat — the Real Price of Ready-to eat Dinners," "The Modern Woman's Bag: A convenient Cooking Pouch," and "Price Jugglers or Genuine Specials."

Then there's "The Magic Abacus of the Meat Packers:" "fat franks and wet bologna." Franks and lunchmeats are permitted to have up to 30 percent added water. Actually the USDA has found samples containing up to 51 percent fat. "All Beef" and "All Meat" weiners have that extra 30 percent fat, 10 percent water, plus corn syrup, flavoring and preservatives. Actually, plain franks with their added nonfat milk solids and cereals, yield more protein at lower cost.

As for that nice red hamburger, it can be run through the grinder several times to blend the fat with the lean, it can be colored with beef blood (often in the form of juicy red clots in the fat), and the color can be preserved by adding paprika. Added pork scraps can make the hamburger dangerous to eat rare as pork requires thorough cooking.

Poultry gets an ice-water bath before freezing, and the retained water is legally 8 percent, but often runs higher. If you buy two broilers a week you may be paying \$25 a year for the water. The best buy is whole, fresh chicken, half broilers, thighs and wings. Breasts and

GRANDMA KLING'S RECIPES



ANNE Baiden is the wife of Contact Africa director Kojo Baiden and his right-hand person. Since their marriage over three years ago, Anne has been collecting African recipes. When asked for one, she pulled out a bulging folder of hand-written recipes given her by African embassy wives, Afro-Americans and West Indians. The file represents not just the continent of Africa, but the continuing relationship between African cooking and its development and divergencies in the recipes of people of African heritage in the Western hemisphere.

Anne selected "Aberekyi Nkwan" because the ingredients were available in any supermarket. Although calling for goat meat, lamb or beef meat can be substituted. For those interested in cooking African foods, Contact Africa has a foods workshop; or if an African cookbook is used, the exotic-sounding ingredients are available at Spanish, Puerto Rican, West Indian and East Indian grocery stores which are located primarily in the Mount Pleasant area.

Aberekyi Nkwan (Goat Soup) Ghanan

Cut 2 1/2 pounds meat into 1 inch cubes
Cut 3 onions into chunks
4 or 5 tomatoes
1 pound frozen lima beans

1 eggplant cut into chunks
3 red peppers or 2 teaspoons red pepper
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 quart water

Place meat in large pot and add diced onions and salt. Cook as is 10 minutes over medium heat. Then add the whole red peppers, tomatoes and water to the meat. Cook over medium heat until the meat is almost tender.

In a separate pan cook the lima beans until tender. In another pan cook the eggplant in a small amount of water until soft. Combine the eggplant and beans and then add some of the tomatoes from the meat mixture to them, blending well. When the meat is tender add the vegetables and cover and cook for about 15 minutes longer. Remove from heat and add more salt if needed and as much additional red pepper as you can stand.

Serve with white rice which has been cooked until very soft. For a dish called ampesi add well-cooked yams, plantain and casavas to the rice.

WHAT'S HAPPENING

Environment ship

ENVIRONMENTAL SHIP OPEN TO PUBLIC

The Chesapeake, the National Park Service's multi-purpose ship designed for programs in ecology, history and recreation is open to the public Saturdays and Sundays from one to four p.m. at East Potomac Park on the Washington Channel side.

BUDDHISTS TO MEDITATE

The annual general meeting of the Buddhist Vihara Society will be held Dec. 10 at 3 p.m. at the Washington Buddhist Vihara at 4017 16th Street, NW. Info: 723-0773.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES OPEN SUNDAYS

The DC public libraries, with the exception of the Langston branch, have now been open on Sundays from one to 5 since October 1st. Director Milton S. Byam has found that at some branches the rate of Sunday attendance is higher than for the equivalent period during the week, and the Central Martin Luther King Memorial Library has circulated as many books on Sundays as during the same four hour period during the week.

SOURCE CATALOGUE NO. 2

For those who think that something can be done about housing in the US, Source has just published its second catalogue, *Source II* which is a radical encyclopedia of the housing struggle and what can be done from the point of view of community-based organizations. Source describes tenant unions, legal resources for housing organizers, city-wide coalitions to challenge the real estate power structure, public housing tenant organizations, suburban open housing fights, rural housing resources, co-ops, housing development corporations and more. A brief introduction is given in each section outlining the problems, presenting basic demands and suggesting useful strategies for action. The catalogue also provides hundred of annotated books, articles, films and periodicals which can be used as educational tools or providing concrete information for organizers. *Source II* is available from Source, P.O. Box 21066, DC 20009 for \$2.95.

ACLU HATCH ACT SEMINAR

On Monday, Dec. 11 from 3 to 5:30 p.m. the American Civil Liberties Union of the National Capitol Area will present a seminar on the Hatch Act, The Courts and Congress with panelists James L. Rademacher, President of the National Association of Letter Carriers, plaintiffs in an ACLU Hatch Act suit; Anthony Mondello, General Counsel for the Civil Service Commission; and Tom Matthews, ACLU attorney handling the suit. Tax-deductible tickets are \$5.00 from the ACLU Fund, 3000 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 437, DC 20008.

BICYCLE THEFT CLAIMS

Federal and DC employees who have their bicycles stolen or vandalized while commuting should submit claims for reimbursement under Title 31, Section 241 of the U.S. Code, which relates to the Military Personnel and Civilian Employees Claim Act of 1964. This section allows reimbursement to Federal and DC employees for job-connected personal property damage or loss. Unfortunately, reimbursement is not always automatic. The Washington Area Bicyclist Association has found that individual agencies have their own ideas about bicycle thefts. For instance the Smithsonian Institution, which was one of the first agencies to install bicycle racks in its parking lots, refused to honor an employee claim for the theft of a 10-speed bicycle from the guarded one-entrance-only underground parking lot at the National Collection of Fine Arts. On the other hand, the legal staff in the General Counsel's Office at the Civil Service Commission says that CSC employees are reimbursed for job-connected damage and loss which according to their rules includes stolen bicycles.

The Washington Area Bicyclist Association would appreciate learning of actions taken by the various agencies when claims have been filed. Call 483-1020 or write Suite 318, 1666 Connec. Ave, NW, DC 20009.

GLAUCOMA, PREVENTABLE BLINDNESS

On Dec. 7, Dr. Mansour F. Armaly, chairman of the ophthalmology department at George Washington University Medical Center, will outline the hopeful facts about glaucoma at a luncheon meeting of the Prevention of Blindness Society at the Silver Spring Holiday Inn. Info: 737-0376.

DC YOUTH SYMPHONY NEEDS INSTRUMENTS

The D.C. Youth Orchestra program has begun an instrument drive in the Washington area to help the many children who wish to participate in the program but cannot afford to buy or rent instruments. The program which serves over 1,000 area children a year especially needs trombones, tubas, piccolos, flutes, clarinets, oboes, bassoons, french horns and guitars. Contact: Anne Duffy from 9 to 4, Monday through Friday, at 723-1612.

QUAKER BAZAAR

The annual Quaker bazaar will be held Dec. 9 from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. at the Friends Meeting-house, 2111 Florida Ave, NW and next door at Quaker House on Decatur Place, NW. Proceeds will benefit William Penn House on Capitol Hill and Quaker House. In addition to Christmas decorations, greens, food and hand made gifts there will be auctions at 11:30 a.m., 1 and 3 p.m. Among items to be auctioned off are an antique stand-up writing desk, handcrafted objects and audio equipment. Lunch will be served from noon until 2 p.m.

New careers program

Agriculture's Graduate School is branching out into a new area - new careers for people who feel they are stuck in dead-end jobs. Part of the Graduate School Spring schedule of courses deals with this new curriculum. For info: 447-4419.

ST. MARY'S FEATURED IN PRESERVATION MAGAZINE

St. Mary's Episcopal Church, 730 23rd NW, is featured in the July-September issue of Historic Preservation, available from the National Trust for Historic Preservation, 740 Jackson Place NW. St. Mary's was the first black Episcopal church in the city. It was designed by James Renwick.

APARTMENT COLD?

District landlords, after Dec. 21, have to provide their tenants with a minimum of 65° of heat between 11 p.m. and 6:30 a.m. under rules recently passed by the City Council. There is already a requirement of a 68° daytime minimum. If you have complaints, call the city's housing office at 629-3711.

Co-opt expands

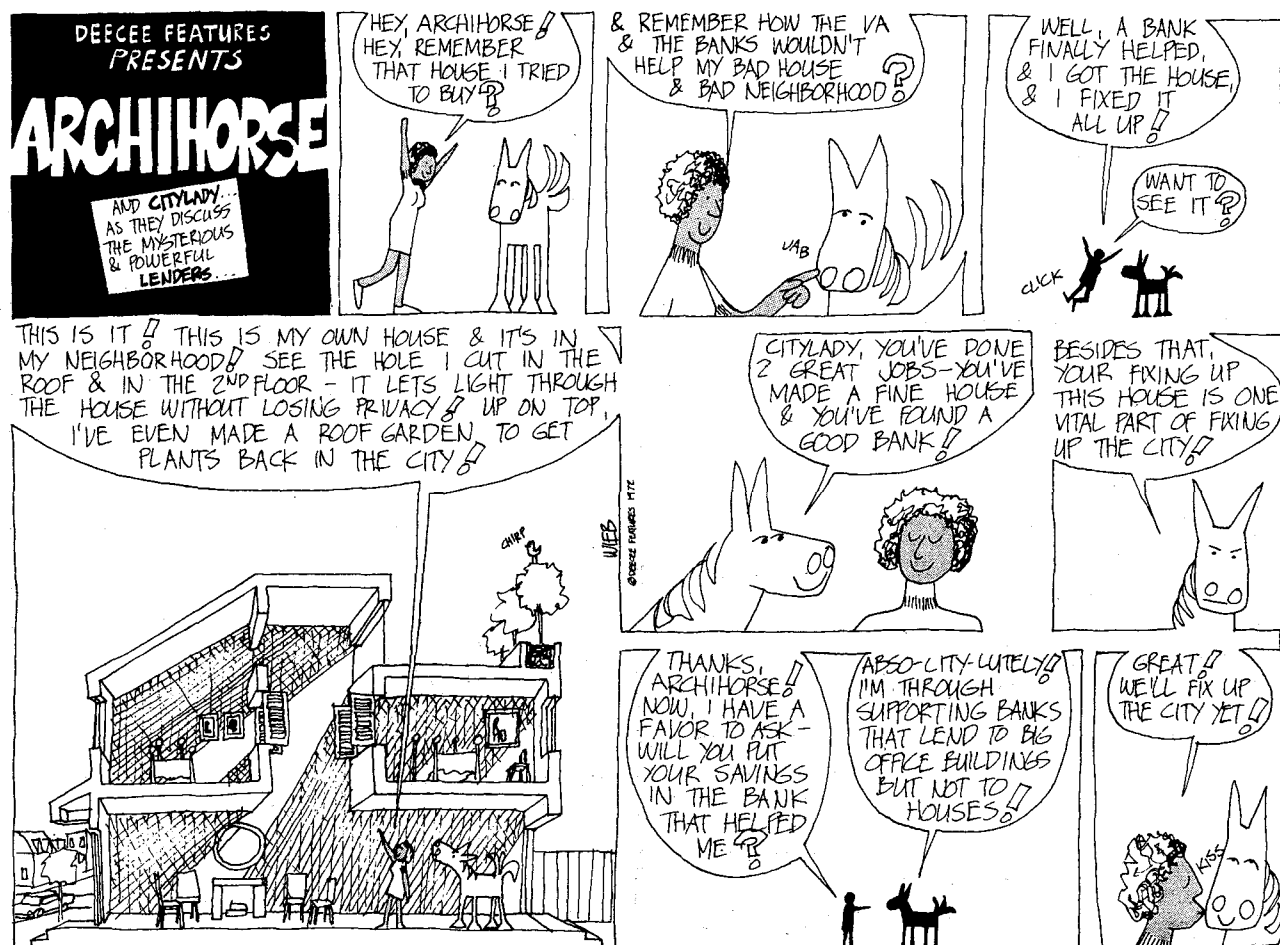
THE Coalition on Optimum Growth, Inc. (Co-Opt) has opened offices in Washington to expand its work with citizen groups involved in growth issues in the metropolitan area. An \$18,000 grant from the Eugene and Agnes E. Meyer Foundation will help pay for the office and a full-time executive coordinator.

Theodore Weihe, has been named to the post. Co-Opt's office is at 1714 Mass. Ave, NW (785-2444). Weihe, 29, has been working with citizen action organizations in Arlington and Fairfax counties.

For the past year, Co-Opt has operated with volunteer effort from the more than 300 civic association and individual members in the District of Columbia, Arlington, Fairfax, Montgomery, and Prince Georges counties, and the cities of Falls Church and Alexandria. Brad Byers, a member of the Arlington County Planning Commission, helped start the original Arlington County Planning Commission.

"Washington communities are under siege by speculators who quite naturally want to place their high-rises wherever they can make the most money," Co-Opt's president Byers said. "The tragedy of the situation is that governmental planning boards so often work hand-in-glove with the speculators, welcoming almost any development that will 'broaden the tax base. Co-Opt hopes to provide citizens with better tools to use in convincing the planners that serving the developer is not the same as serving the city."

Another essential change, Byers said, is in the official attitude that denies apartment dwellers an effective voice in neighborhood planning. "In Virginia, for example, you have to be a property owner to serve on a planning commission, and there's little inclination to notify renters of proposed changes that would alter their neighborhoods or even demolish the buildings they live in."



CHILD HEALTH IN THE GHETTO

For a summary of a conference held last spring on "Special Problems of Child Health in the Ghetto," write Dr. Roland B. Scott, Department of Pediatrics and Child Health, Freedman's Hospital, DC 20001.

HOBSON TO GET ACLU AWARD

JULIUS Hobson will receive the Henry W. Edgerton Award at the ACLU's annual dinner on Dec. 12, to be held at the George Washington University's Marvin Center Ballroom at 7:30 p.m. Tickets are \$25 available from the ACLU, 3000 Conn. Ave. NW DC 20008. (483-3830). Guest speaker at the dinner will be Tom Wicker of the New York Times.

ART CONT'D

ing the organic with the gemoetric as well as non-esoteric folk art." His approach to art also takes something from Zen and perhaps Taoism with their emphasis on natural ebb and flow. More importantly, however, it is shaped by Young's own inclinations. He paints easily, without agonizing or laboring over canvases. "If they have to be forced, I throw them out. I want them to look as though they haven't been touched by human hands." His forms continue to evolve by a natural process of elimination; each painting is a step on a never ending road full of surprises.

His newest paintings seem to have taken him to a new and still unexplored fork in the road. They glow as though transfused with light, an effect achieved in part through new, more closed and complicated plays in space. The circular forms are now more clearly defined and more flatly painted. Young has also begun to leave white spaces at edges between shapes, thus illuminating them.

Watching the continuing evolution of Ken Young's paintings will be exciting (Kenneth Young also accepts painting students. Address inquiries to the Studio Gallery (265-1165) or to Young's home (232-5638).)

HOAX CONT'D

drumsticks are priced at whatever they can be sold for.

The bread chapter explains the constant price increase: price-fixing conspiracies, the varieties - 150 or so - distribution costs (having several bakeries deliver to the same store each day). The balloon bread of the West Coast and the Eastern fluffy/puffy breads give the illusion of size because a pound loaf is baked in a pound-and-a-half pan. Plain white

VOCATIONS FOR SOCIAL CHANGE

A LAWYER for Legal Aid Society. A teacher to live in a free school commune. A conscientious objector to work with retarded kids. An experienced craftsman to help set up a collective and apprenticeships. Vocations for Social Change lists jobs like these and tries to get people away from jobs that exploit, discriminate, are drudgery or are meaningless.

Working out of the basement of the Kay Spiritual Life Center on the American University campus, the nine counselors not only distribute information, but also try to talk to people when they come in looking for a job.

"We try to find out what kind of job they'd be most happy in," said Mark Looney, a job counselor and AU student. "A Labor Department study said that the meaningful nature of work is more important to the American worker than anything else including pay. Therefore, we concentrate on the meaningful aspect of working. Salaries offered vary - though we don't want to give the impression that all the jobs we have don't pay well."

Some listings are taken from 'Workforce,' the bimonthly magazine of the California headquarters of VSC which covers alternative occupations in many fields in all areas of the country. Other listings are from people who've heard of VSC and have a job opening which fits the "social change" character of the organization. In addition, free school, radical groups and other kinds of newsletters and underground papers provide information on job openings.

The AU Vocations Center is also branching out in other ways. A newsletter has recently been started as an exchange for ideas and projects of the various Vocations Centers across the country. Supported by the AU Student Confederation and with the cooperation of campus chaplains, the center has begun projects of its own such as counselor-training sessions and job rap groups to try to educate people to economic alternatives they could create in their own lives. The center is also working with the Job Co-op on Connecticut Avenue, a group with similar methods and objectives. VSC hopes to set up a resource file of books, pamphlets, newsletters and other information on alternative communities and groups so that even if they can't find a particular job for a person they can at least give him a person or group to refer to for more information.

The counselors are all AU students and would like to get more community people involved in the programs. The address of FSC is c/o Washington WRL, PO Box 231, American University, Washington, D.C. 20016; phone (202) 686-2385. Its hours for people to come in are Monday afternoons between one and four and Monday through Thursday evenings, seven to nine p.m.

— JACKIE SCHMITT

bread doubles in price when sold as hotdog rolls or hamburger buns. Specialty breads, sold at premium prices, might contain one-sixth to one-half an egg in a loaf of "egg bread," a pat-and-a-half of butter in "butter bread," or a third of an ounce of potato flour in "potato bread."

There are many other useful insights and references concerning sizes, grades, standards,

packaging, invented breakfast drinks and those flaked-puffed-shaped-sugared-flavored-colored cereals constantly hawked on kidvid.

With over 200 pages of tips gathered into one pocket-sized book, Margolius has attempted to arm shoppers with self-defense information. For those not ready to plug money leaks, he advises participation in a consumer union or co-op market.

— AFS



CLASSIFIEDS

SEND ADS TO GAZETTE
109 8th St. NE, DC 20002

SERVICES

ELECTRONIC STENCILS: The Gazette makes electronic mimeograph stencils. \$3.25 each for commercial firms, \$2.50 each for non-profit groups.

ARTS & CRAFTS

POTTERY CLASSES
NEW STUDIO NOW OPEN ON 8TH ST. SE
Classes are forming 8 week sessions
543-9152
WORDEN ROBINSON ART POTTERY
SALES: WHEELS-KILNS
Cheapest ready to use clay in town

JOBS

PUBLIC INTEREST LAW FIRM near Dupont Circle looking for legal sec. w/typing & shorthand. \$8500 w/good benefits. Tina Podolak, 387-3210.

FOR SALE

"MARIJUANA - NATURE'S WAY OF SAYING HI!"
Bumperstickers, 50¢. Two foot tall plastic marijuana plant, \$2.25. From: S-T Mail Order, Box 1885, A2, Michigan 48106.

1960 CHEVY STATIONWAGON. Good glass, 2 gd. snow tires. Great on gas. \$194. 420-9144.

RATES: Commercial: 10¢ a word
Non-commercial: Free

HOUSING

WANTED: Roommate to share w/2 others 3-bdrm apt. Dupont Circle area. \$55/month. 387-6345.

MISC

LOOKING for 2 1/2-4 1/2 year olds for pre-school opening in Georgetown area Feb. 1. Sue Botts, 337-0154.

WANT TO SPREAD IDEA OF PEACE ON EARTH?
Join Vigil for Peace on White House sidewalk. White House Daily Meeting, 120 Md. Ave. NE, DC 20002. 234-7711.

WANTED: Mountain cabin for a weekend or a group of weekends. Open for suggestion. Joe Bush. 583-9441.

FEDERAL FORUM

GARY GRASSL

ON November 5, Nixon told the Washington Star-News that he is going to cut the government workforce after his re-election: "...I honestly believe that government in Washington is too big and it is too expensive. I realize that it is difficult to thin it down in terms of the number of people, but you can be sure that we are going to make an effort. We can do the job better with fewer people."

"And incidentally, that is going to cut across the board, including the White House staff....No agencies are going to be exempt in this respect....That includes the new agencies - HUD, HEW, Transportation are all too fat, too bloated...But also, may I emphasize, the old agencies are not going to be exempt - Interior, Agriculture, Defense, et cetera... in terms of the military personnel in Defense, the cuts that can be made certainly are minimal, except when we get mutual agreement with other countries. But in terms of the masses of civilian employees who are getting in the way of each other over in the Pentagon and around the country, they are going to have to take a thinning down...."

Federal managers were told by the White House's Office of Management and Budget the week before the election to prepare for a "selective" ten percent cut in jobs (about 280,000 positions) and for downward salary reclassifications. In addition to the Defense Department, "due for sizable reductions are the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; the Office of Economic Opportunity; Bureau of Mines, Agriculture Department and others," the managers were told according to Joseph Young of the Star-News.

"President Nixon is ready to go to the legal limits of his authority to reorganize the federal government on his own, without the approval of Congress," reported the Star-News on November 19. Reorganization, of course, is another word for cuts.

On November 28 at Camp David, Nixon said "there will be cuts in personnel across the government, throughout the departments..." The Post reported: "Mr. Nixon said that every Cabinet official, at his request, had submitted plans for reorganizing his department and for making 'significant cuts' in spending and in personnel."

Some agencies are preparing retention registers normally used in RIF procedures. At HEW's Office of Education half the job slots are going to be downgraded. This means an end to most promotions; it could also mean a downgrading of employees. OE administrators are "guaranteeing" no individuals will be downgraded. But what can the OE administration do if the Office of Management and Budget orders OE to make the grades of personnel conform to the slots in which these personnel are? The downgrading of job slots which is now going on could very well be a prelude to downgrading of actual employees.

Why does Nixon plan to eliminate 280,000 civilian jobs? Because the government is going bankrupt and something has to give - and it certainly isn't going to be military bases,

B-52's, or tax loopholes of the corporations. Not on your life! Nixon wields the surgeon's scalpel to "make the government leaner and stronger." After all, fat government is weak, weak in handling the problems."

Nixon is cutting the civilian side of the government to maintain the military, but he can't say this. Instead he tells the people he is cutting government programs, because they aren't really very good for them anyway. They will be better off without so many government programs: "The average American is just like the child in the family. You give him some responsibility and he is going to amount to something. He is going to do something. If, on the other hand, you make him completely dependent and pamper him and cater to him too much, you are going to make him soft, spoiled and eventually a very weak individual..."

Is the government really too fat? Let's take HEW, for example. It is an agency Nixon describes as "too fat, too bloated."

HEW Secretary Richardson pointed out to former OMB chief Shultz during the 1971 job cuts that manpower has already been significantly reduced in HEW: "Evidence of this may be found in the fact that even though measurable workloads - including new legislation - since 1968 have increased by the equivalent of more than 14,000 positions, actual employment (as of August 31, 1971) has risen by only 2,600." In other words, HEW was understaffed by 11,400 in 1971 according to Richardson.

HEW Assistant Secretary Sidney Marland said on November 14 that the Office of Education is carrying a "massive load" of administration under existing statutes. He pointed out that in 1964 there were barely 1700 persons in OE and that this has since doubled to about 3000 employees. But program dollars administered by OE have mushroomed from \$800 million to around \$6 billion over the same period. "OE people are straining to keep the ship afloat," he said. (Education Daily, Nov. 15)

Job cuts in social service agencies will further hamper the delivery of human service agencies like HEW should provide. In the last decade there has been a disturbing decline in some aspects of the quality of American life. The United States ranks 8th among nations in the ratio of doctors per person, 11th in life expectancy for women, 18th in life expectancy for men, 12th in maternal mortality, and 13th in infant mortality. The U.S. Government has developed practically no child care for our 18 million children under five. To lay off workers in the human service agencies will only contribute further to this decline.

Why does Nixon want to set government workers on the street? To cut the debt and the payments deficit - both of which are inflationary. Too much inflation is of course bad for big business.

Chase Manhattan Bank reported in October: "There is close to unanimous agreement that growth during most of 1973 will be good. But some forecasts for late 1973 and early 1974 are notably less cheerful..."

A key source of this concern lies in the possibility that the current healthy expansion might develop into a full-fledged, unsustainable boom. Such a boom certainly can not be ruled out. Private demand is already strong. And both business and consumers have sufficient financial resources to increase their spending at even faster rates if they should decide to do so.

In this already expansionary atmosphere, a succession of very large Federal budget deficits poses a significant threat to future prosperity...if recent budgetary trends continue, the Federal deficit could become a major disruptive force in the economy.

A succession of large deficits can overstimulate the economy, encouraging the kind of private speculative spending that typically precedes the end of a prosperous expansion. In the current climate, the combination of excessive public and private spending constitutes a reliable formula for a faster rate of wage and price inflation. And renewed inflation could lead to a major setback for the international status of the dollar.

There is no secret about the steps that would be required to alter this unhappy scenario. The key lies in relieving the excessive pressure of Federal budget deficits before they generate these destructive distortions."

The U.S. Government is spending far beyond its means. To meet its expenses, it has to borrow heavily. The government's debt is now greater than ever. It is already running a \$35 billion deficit this fiscal year. This debt is caused mainly by military spending. The government is facing bankruptcy under the burden of spending more than \$80 billion annually to protect the U.S. corporate empire and to pay for the \$425 billion national debt - almost all of which was accumulated to pay for war. This debt is inflationary. It could

be eliminated by fairly taxing the rich or by cutting military spending. Instead, Nixon will cut back on social programs and civilian employees.

The outflow of dollars to maintain 3,000 bases overseas and to wage the Indochina War caused a U.S. payments deficit - that is, the U.S. bought more overseas than other countries purchased here. The government devalued the dollar to stem its outflow and to reduce the deficit. This devaluation is inflationary. To reduce inflation, the government has instituted the wage freeze (which is actually an income rollback for many workers) and it is cutting employment. It is not attacking the root cause of the problem - the immense U.S. military empire.

The administration is demanding that we government workers pay with our jobs, our livelihood, to maintain its empire.

What will be the effect of the job cuts?

The "upward mobility" program for minority members and women, which is pretty much a paper program today, will be turned into a complete shambles by the job cuts and the downgrading. It is impossible to upgrade minority members and women to any significant degree and reduce grades and jobs at the same time.

To meet the cuts demanded by Nixon, administrators will be tempted to pressure employees to retire. Forced retirement of low-paid workers will cause great hardships to persons with insufficient retirement income to provide for their bare necessities.

Minority employees will be hurt most in a RIF because they generally have the lowest retention rights.

Cutting 280,000 federal jobs will add to the unemployment, which is now actually over 10 percent. The government workforce has also been cut over the last few years. Federal manpower has been cut from 3,076,414 in FY 1969 to 2,839,405 in March 1972. The five percent reduction last fiscal year was accomplished mainly by not filling vacancies and by pressuring older workers to retire. The cuts this year are twice as hefty, and they are in a workforce that has already been parred down.

All workers have the right to a job. With more than 10 percent of the workforce unemployed, there are no jobs for us in the private market. Therefore, we have every right to keep our present jobs. This is not to say the government cannot reorganize any agency or cut the Department of Defense, for instance. It is only to say that no government worker ought to be set out on the street and that all workers have the right to keep their jobs without a reduction in pay. Military spending should be drastically cut, and Defense employees should be redeployed to domestic programs. DoD employees' salaries represent only a tiny part of present military expenditures. Their shift to human-service programs would not add to the federal deficit.

Unless we fight back immediately in a collective way against all job cuts, early retirements, downgrading, and forced regionalization, many of us will be picked off one by one before we have had time to organize ourselves. What is the national leadership of the American Federation of Government Employees doing to stave off this crisis? At least one National Vice President has already said there is nothing that can be done. The leadership is "expressing concern" and talking to congresspeople, and they are "waiting for specific White House proposals before deciding on additional specific actions." In other words, they are waiting for the boom to drop before they are going to act. This defeatist attitude plays right in the hands of management. We can stop the layoffs and the downgrading if we make crystal clear to the administration that we will not stand for them. We must stop the layoffs, because there are no jobs for us in the private sector. Rank-and-file members of AFGE's 14th District (D.C. area) are calling for an open

conference of all interested AFGE members to decide what we can do to stop the cuts and downgrading and how we can build a strong AFGE. If you want to join them in this effort call Bill Combs evenings at 587-0543.

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TAX LOOPHOLES.. MIDDLE CLASS TAXPAYER GETS LITTLE

America's richest people get the lion's share from tax preferences. That's the story behind the data Treasury Undersecretary Edwin S. Cohen recently presented to the Congressional Joint Economic Committee. The Tax Reform Research Group took a close look at Cohen's figures, and revealed their real meaning -- for example, the wealthiest 5% of taxpayers get 85% of the benefit from the capital gains loophole!

Here's how to read the accompanying tables:

--Column 1 tells you the income ("adjusted gross income") of the taxpayer.

--Column 2 gives you the number of taxpayer returns in each income group.

--Column 3 gives you the percentage of individual taxpayers (approximately) in each income group.

Now you're ready to find out how much the taxpayer in each income group benefits, on the average, from each tax preference.

A. Go across the top to find the preference you want. Like Capital Gains, Column 4, top row.

B. Now read down to the \$7-10,000 income class. The number is \$11.63. That means that the median income (\$7-10,000) taxpayer receives an average of \$11.63 from the capital gains loophole.

How much does the wealthy taxpayer save from the capital gains loophole? (Read on to C.)

C. Read down to the bottom line for the \$100,000 and over income class. The number is \$38,126.29. In other words, the wealthy taxpayer in this income group saves over \$38,000 from capital gains tax benefits!

You can do this with any of the tax preferences. People sometimes say that the deduction of property taxes for homeowners is a "middle class" benefit. Let's look. Go to Column 5. How much does the median, \$7-10,000 taxpayer save from this deduction? The number is \$20.39 -- he saves slightly over \$20 on the average. How much does the rich, \$100,000 and over taxpayer save? More than \$1,700!

Now try Column 6, the medical expense deduction. This one you can do yourself. Once again a supposed "middle class" benefit turns out to be a welfare program for the rich.

TAX PREFERENCE BENEFITS PER INDIVIDUAL IN EACH ADJUSTED GROSS INCOME CLASS, CALENDAR YEAR 1971

(Dollars per return)

Column #1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6						
Adjusted gross income class	Number of returns per income class ¹	Percent of returns in each income class	Capital gains: Individuals	Deductibility of property taxes on owner occupied homes	Depreciation on rental housing in excess of straightline	Deductibility of medical expenses	Deductibility of child and dependent care expense	Deductibility of casualty losses	Farming expensing and capital gain treatment	Timber capital gain treatment for certain income	Expensing of exploration and development costs
0 to \$3,000.....	18,063,181	24.4	1.66	*	*	0.28	0.06	*	1.11	*	*
\$3,000 to \$5,000.....	10,238,897	13.7	5.86	4.00	0.39	9.77	.68	0.49	5.37	0.20	0.10
\$5,000 to \$7,000.....	9,410,802	12.7	7.44	8.93	.64	21.78	1.28	1.06	8.50	.21	.32
\$7,000 to \$10,000.....	12,901,228	17.4	11.63	20.39	1.09	25.19	.39	2.33	9.30	.15	.15
\$10,000 to \$15,000.....	14,104,611	19.1	16.31	45.52	1.56	33.32	.21	2.84	10.99	.28	.28
\$15,000 to \$20,000.....	5,541,347	7.5	37.90	91.14	2.71	55.95	.18	3.61	16.24	.36	.72
\$20,000 to \$50,000.....	3,596,348	4.8	266.94	219.11	16.41	100.10	.28	8.34	47.27	2.50	4.45
\$50,000 to \$100,000.....	351,669	.5	2,616.10	682.46	99.52	255.90	*	56.87	156.38	22.75	39.80
\$100,000 and over.....	77,899	.10	38,126.29	1758.66	577.66	449.29	*	128.37	577.66	269.58	269.58

Adjusted gross income class	Number of returns per income class ¹	Percent of returns in each income class	Excess of percent over cost depletion	Investment credit	Depreciation on buildings (other than rental housing) in excess of straight line	Asset depreciation range	Dividend exclusion	Deductibility of interest on consumer credit	Deductibility of interest on mortgages on owner-occupied homes	Exemption of interest on state and local debt	Deductibility of nonbusiness state and local taxes (other than on owner occupied home) ²
0 to \$3,000.....	18,063,181	24.4	0.06	0.17	*	*	0.28	0.06	*	0.28	0.22
\$3,000 to \$5,000.....	10,238,897	13.7	.20	1.56	0.29	0.20	1.27	4.30	2.64	(*)	5.47
\$5,000 to \$7,000.....	9,410,802	12.7	.85	2.87	.53	.43	1.81	6.80	8.61	(*)	9.35
\$7,000 to \$10,000.....	12,901,228	17.4	.47	3.18	.85	.47	2.25	14.34	21.39	.39	27.98
\$10,000 to \$15,000.....	14,104,611	19.1	.85	3.62	1.28	.85	3.90	30.84	50.97	.71	54.73
\$15,000 to \$20,000.....	5,541,347	7.5	2.17	5.78	2.17	1.62	8.30	68.58	98.00	3.61	139.33
\$20,000 to \$50,000.....	3,596,348	4.8	13.90	20.30	13.07	10.29	27.53	172.40	172.68	27.81	476.32
\$50,000 to \$100,000.....	351,669	.5	122.26	93.83	79.61	65.40	76.77	167.76	287.18	853.00	2,576.06
\$100,000 and over.....	77,899	.10	847.24	372.27	462.13	89.86	115.53	154.04	410.78	4,621.31	11,912.71

Adjusted gross income class	Number of returns per income class ¹	Percent of returns in each income class	Deductibility of charitable contributions (other than education)	Deductibility of contributions to educational institutions	Exclusion of scholarships and fellowships	Sick pay exclusion	Exclusion of unemployment insurance benefits	Exclusion of workmen's compensation benefits	Exclusion of public assistance benefits	Exclusion of interest on life insurance savings	Additional exemption for blind
0 to \$3,000.....	18,063,181	24.4	0.17	(*)	0.33	0.11	3.60	.83	1.38	0.28	0.06
\$3,000 to \$5,000.....	10,238,897	13.7	3.03	0.29	2.54	1.27	10.74	2.73	1.95	1.95	.20
\$5,000 to \$7,000.....	9,410,802	12.7	8.71	.74	2.98	1.70	11.69	4.36	1.59	3.72	.21
\$7,000 to \$10,000.....	12,901,228	17.4	17.44	1.55	1.71	2.48	14.34	5.35	.39	6.59	.16
\$10,000 to \$15,000.....	14,104,611	19.1	33.11	4.11	1.06	1.35	16.31	5.88	*	14.53	.07
\$15,000 to \$20,000.....	5,541,347	7.5	65.69	12.63	1.80	3.61	11.73	7.04	*	33.39	.18
\$20,000 to \$50,000.....	3,596,348	4.8	199.09	25.02	.83	4.45	8.34	10.57	*	116.79	.28
\$50,000 to \$100,000.....	351,669	.5	1211.16	56.87	(*)	5.69	14.22	17.06	*	227.47	*
\$100,000 and over.....	77,899	.10	11373.56	89.86	(*)	*	*	12.84	*	834.40	*

¹ For calendar year 1970. (1971 data not available at time of publication.)

Source: Tables based on official U.S. Treasury data submitted to the Congressional Joint Economic Committee, July 21, 1972.

—People & Taxes

Indian facts

The following statistics mentioned in an article by Peter Collier that appeared in the February, 1970 issue of Ramparts just scratch the surface of the problems of Native Americans:

. The American Indian has a life expectancy of approximately 44 years -- more than 25 years below the national average.

. A Department of Public Health report states that among California Indians "water from contaminated sources is used in 38 to 42% of the homes, and water must be hauled under unsanitary conditions by 40 to 50% of all Indian families.

. On most reservations, 50% unemployment rate is not considered high. Income per family among Indian people is just over \$1500 a year -- the lowest of any group in the country.

. 20% of all Indian men have less than five years of schooling. According to a report

to the Carnegie Foundation in early 1970 there is a 60% drop-out rate among Indian children as a whole.

. In 1969 the only irrigation money the BIA spent in all of Southern California, where water is an especially precious commodity to the Indians, was not for an Indian at all but for a white farmer who had bought an Indian's land on the Pala reservation.

. AT the Resighini rancia, a 228-acre reservation in Northern California, the Simpson Timber Co. had been paying the Indians 25¢ per 1000 feet for the lumber it transported across their land. The total paid to the Indians in 1964 was \$4725 and the right of way was increasing in value every year. Then, the BIA, acting without warning, sold the right of way outright to Simpson Co. for \$2500 or something less than one half of its yearly value.

—LNS

The Tired Apple

REX WEINER

NEW YORK's a desperate town these days, the kind of desperation born of boredom. Like shipwreck survivors adrift, searching for land, everybody seems to be asking frantically "What's the next hip thing goona be?"

You can't go anywhere in New York these days without somebody saying monotonously, "The Sixties are over, man." Radical politics have become definitely un-chic. Jerry Rubin and Huey Newton caused barely a right-on comment showing up at a fashionable premier for Jack Nicholson's new movie at the N.Y. Film Festival. At the jet-set party afterwards at the Ginger Man restaurant a wry line of graffiti scrawled in the men's room read "Jerry Rubin votes."

New York politicians stirred themselves this past summer for the Miami conventions, but the activity, for the most part, seemed perfunctory. Stickers that appeared on downtown walls urging attendance at the Miami demonstrations seemed to hang with half-hearted glue. The Zippie contingent of the Youth International Party, based in New York, tried valiantly to inject some animation into the Miami effort, but the sort of theater they performed has lost its audience.

Coming back after the Miami ordeal was like returning with Napoleon from the steppes of Russia. "Shoulda stayed home," was a common opinion. People didn't know what to expect when they went down there. But they surely didn't expect such...nothing. Devoid of real spirit, lacking in creativity, empty of any sense of new adventure, empty of any sense — the Miami demonstrations were plainly a last gasp. And of course the geriatric setting was perfect: the Movement went to Miami Beach to kick the bucket once and for all. So be it.

At the end of September, Nixon came to New York. Only a bare 500 mustered themselves to protest. They were the same 500 that always show up to demonstrate, perhaps with the same compulsion as Catholics going to confession. They stood harmlessly behind police barricade-across the street from the Americana Hotel and bored each other and the cops with stale guerilla theater and unoriginal chants from four years ago. Nixon delayed his arrival by two hours, a not-too-clever ruse which nonetheless enabled him to arrive heralded in the streets only by the assembled scores of his own young and cheering supporters — the opposition had all gone home.

The aforementioned Zippies tried to pull themselves together upon returning to New York, devising a plan to "bug" the Nixon headquarters on the fourth floor of the Roosevelt Hotel. Wearing masks and gloves in imitation of the Watergate crew, a party of ten actually entered the mid-town hotel, burst into the fourth floor and released several jars of live cockroaches (the "bugs") much to the befuddlement of the security men. But the media never picked it up as "news," so of course the whole thing was a non-event.

One night the windows of two parked cars were smashed, not an unusual event in this violent city, except for the fact that the cars belonged to Ed Sanders and Jerry Rubin — both Zippies. Thereafter, some nervousness flickered

at the Underground Press Syndicate office, a hangout of the Zippies. Not that the Zippies had anything to do with the window smashing. But factionalism (not a cause of the Movement's death, as some say, but really only a result) turns out to be another souvenir brought home from Flamingo Park.

News of all this now circulates in New York primarily via gossip. Everybody is a yenta these days, and the city thrives on rumors. There is no underground newspaper, for one reason. The Rat faded away long ago. Last January the East Village Other, surely one of the landmarks of the counter-culture, died of old age and fatal debts on its seventh anniversary. A new paper immediately sprang up — the New York Ace, and for six months and nine issues and about ten thousand dollars, New York had a radical focus again — but just before summer, the money ran out. End of party. Many of the Ace people went to work at the National Lampoon while others are just hanging around, waiting.

— AFS

Where the troops went

MICHAEL MORROW

BANGKOK, THAILAND — Thailand now has more American troops than Vietnam. It is emerging as the bastion of power on which the Nixon Doctrine pivots in Southeast Asia. But how interested is Thailand in being the principal American client in a post-war Indochina?

As an influential Bangkok banker told the American Chamber of Commerce here recently, "The more you want to get out of Vietnam, the more you tie up Thailand."

Historically, Thailand has been adroit at protecting its national interests. One key to its success has been its flexibility. Never has Thailand been so totally aligned with a major power as it has in its 20-year alliance with the United States.

President Nixon has repeatedly singled Thailand out to make two basic points of the Nixon Doctrine: the U.S. will not abandon its commitments, and the U.S. allies will have to take a bigger burden of regional as well as national defense.

At the urging of the Nixon administration, the Thais have become militarily involved in Cambodia and Laos, although their involvement there has been more circumspect than it has been in Vietnam. Thai troops are now the backbone of the American army clandestine in Laos, and as such have taken heavy casualties.

Arguing with Congress for funding for Thai troops in Laos, Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird explained that "the Nixon Doctrine, the foundation of our policy in the entire area, was premised on the assumption of greater security responsibility by the countries directly concerned...In the case of Thailand, that country cannot remain unconcerned about North Vietnamese aggression in Laos. The Thai have a one thousand mile border with Laos and eight million Lao live in Thailand. If Laos were dominated by a communist government controlled by the North Vietnamese it would clearly be a threat to Thai security."

ACCORDING to the National Committee of Black Churchmen, Martin Luther King's birthday, Jan. 15, is now a "holy day." The move is aimed at pressing Congress to make the date a legal holiday. According to the Rev. Gil B. Lloyd, president of the Black Churchmen, the federal civil rights laws provide for "reasonable accommodations for employees" who recognize days of religious observance.

WORST post-election news is the word from Senator Mike Mansfield that he intends to keep the post of Senate Majority Leader. Mansfield has been a grossly ineffective leader, has helped to precipitate the decline of the legislative branch relative to the executive and he's unduly chary of criticizing the White House.

"IT is very seldom when an individual can have an opportunity to help the nation in a way that will change the course of history for the better. And this is my opportunity." — W. Clement Stone, upon contributing \$1 million to Nixon's campaign fund.

FRANCE now allows any woman over 21 the right to choose whether she is "madame" or "mademoiselle," regardless of whether she is married. A ruling issued in the Journal Official reads: "No judicial obstacle standing in the way of term 'Madame' being used in preference to 'mademoiselle,' there is no reason that this not extend to persons expressing this desire, even if it comes from unmarried women without children." (CPS)

While the Thai government has shown no signs of trying to break the Bangkok-Washington axis, it is clear that many Thais are uncomfortable with the current state of affairs, especially with the Nixon administration having suggested that American air power will not be pulled out of Thailand even if the Indochina war ends.

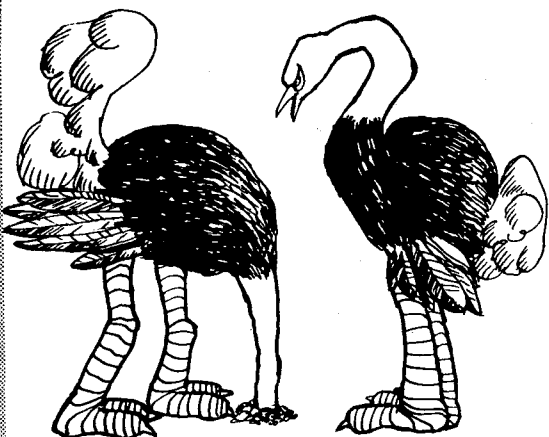
But the junta has more trust in the staying power of American forces and more appreciation for their benefits. The junta also reflects a preference for Thailand to assert itself in Laos and Cambodia as "better than fighting in Thailand." This line of reasoning leads to a favorable attitude toward the U.S. maintaining its air bases in Thailand. "I think in this part of the world we still need support from the U.S., especially in air defense," said Lt. Col. Narong Kittikachorn, special assistant to the National Executive Council (the ruling junta).

Another factor determining the Thai government's attitude toward the U.S. maintaining its military presence is the country's addiction to military spending and economic and military aid. Not only would Thailand suffer withdrawal symptoms if denied U.S. money, but the men in power might lose their jobs.

For the country as a whole, however, as to its long-term interests, some Thais are less sympathetic to an American presence. They remember that the U.S. involvement in South Vietnam intensified that country's polarization and destruction, and they would just as soon Mr. Nixon proved his Doctrine somewhere else.

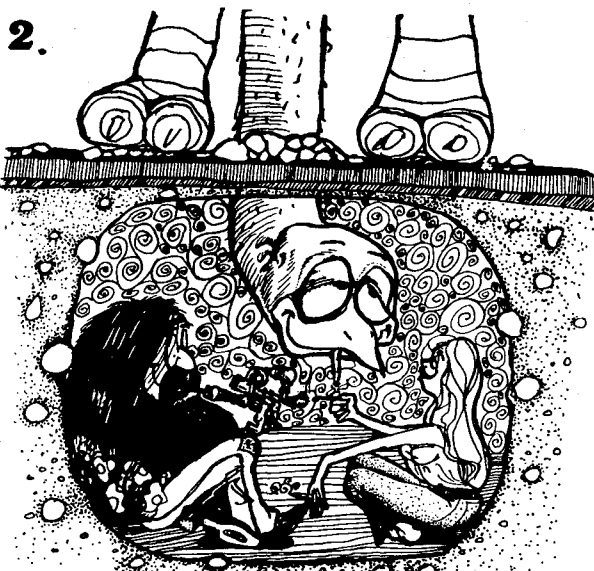
(DNSI)

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